Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,968. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

STREET CLEANERS PARADE

A PROCESSION SUCH AS NEW-YORK NEVER SAW BEFORE.

Col. Waring Proud of the Display His 2,200 Employes Made in Fifth Avenue—The Marchers Applauded by Thousands of People—Ten Bands Furnished Martial Music, but the Men Marched with Various Steps—Reviewed by the Mayor.

New-York has had parades of many varieties, but it is safe to say that not one of them was as novel as the one that took place yesterday.

Thousands and thousands of people saw the parade, and as a result of it one well-known and much-discussed city official was last night, and is this morning, a proud and happy individual. He is Commissioner of Street Cleaning Col. George E. Waring, Jr. The parade and its success were due to him.

In the parade, two miles long, were men of divers nationalities. They wore queer clothes. Some marched in a go-as-you-please way and some like soldiers. There were carts such as never were seen until Col. Waring started in to clean this great city, carts of steel. White helmets predominated. And girls and boys, a goat, and a little colt "born in the service" rode and marched.

Fifth Avenue never before saw such a sight. It produced applause at various points. Mayor Strong clapped his hands several times as the parade passed in review before him. So did the City Fathers, a number of whom saw the turn-out from the platform that they did not want erected.

It was said that, all told, there were 2,200 men in this first annual parade of the Street Cleaning Department. It took them an hour and twenty minutes to pass the reviewing stand in front of the Forty-second Street Reservoir. This included a wait of about ten minutes.

Fifth Avenue sidewalks, Fifth Avenue steps, Fifth Avenue fences—there are fences on Fifth Avenue—were packed with spectators, many of whom had never seen Fifth Avenue before. Thousands of people leaned out of Fifth Avenue windows.

The Fifty-ninth Street Plaza was alive with folk before the parade started. They were like other parade-seeing folk. They would not go where the police wanted them to.

Col. Waring, of course, was a striking figure wherever he went. Everybody seemed to recognize him, and nearly everybody pointed him out to his neighbor. The barber who had waxed his mustache was an artist. He—Col. Waring—wore a white helmet, and a bob-tailed coat of the regular army undress pattern. The coat was black, and so were his trousers. The Colonel was mounted on a dashing, clean-built brown filly, and he looked at home there. He did not seem to be worried, but some of his mounted subordinates did.

He started the parade with military promptness. The time announced for the start was 3:30 o'clock P. M. A bugle sounded in front of the Metropolitan Club, at Sixtieth Street, on the minute, and it meant "March!"

The street cleaners and the rest had formed in the side streets from Sixtieth Street to Seventieth Street. There was no confusion.

Five mounted policemen from the High Bridge Station headed the line. In the line that followed were boys of the Children's Auxiliary Aid Societies on foot, Col. Waring, Deputy Commissioner F. M. Gibson, General Superintendent Robbins, Assistant Superintendent H. C. Cushing, district foremen of the department, some mounted and some in carriages; the sweepers, cartmen, and stablemen.

Near the head of the line were nine representative carts, which had been in competition for a banner. The prize was won by Cart 711, numbers that were alluded to as significant along the line by persons familiar with that elusive game known as "craps." Peculiarly enough, too, the figures 4-11-44 were in evidence for a brief period. That notorious "policy gig" was painted on the bags carried by a dozen colored boys who were advertising some kind of polish, and who wore suits modeled after the street sweepers. They wanted to join the procession, but the police would not have it.

Col. Waring and Deputy Gibson rode to the reviewing stand, at Forty-second Street. There they dismounted, and joined the Mayor and other city officials, and a few ex-officials. One of the latter was W. S. Andrews, Col. Waring's predecessor. He told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the display was "very good."

Some of those on the stand were Sheriff Tamsen, Corporation Counsel Scott, City Magistrate Mott, Gen. Collis of the Department of Public Works, and Fire Commissioner LaGrange.

There was plenty of martial music. Ten bands played, that of the Seventh Regiment being in the lead. There was some disappointment at the absence of the familiar white flat-topped cap among the sweepers. Only about fifty wore them. All the others had helmets.

The effect of the recent drills on the men who marched was dissimilar. Apparently on some the drills had had no effect. But occasionally, by looking up or down the line, it was possible to see the regular sway that characterizes marching in step.

A most creditable feature of the parade, however, was formed by the cart horses. All were apparently young and strong, and of some of them, it was said on the reviewing stand, that they would serve well ahead of private carriages.

Many of the foremen carried bouquets, and the hose-carts drawn by the stable employes were draped with bunting of various sorts.

There was applause for the girls of the Children's Auxiliary Aid Societies, who, as they rode by the reviewing stand, shouted "Rah! Rah! Rah! We are the aids of the D. S. C." And the goat was cheered. What part he plays in the cleaning of the streets did not appear.

There was a great deal of curiosity expressed as to the reason for the parade. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked Col. Waring.

"Why," he said, "the reason is the same as that for all parades—that the men may be seen and may see."

On the arrival of the end of the procession at the reviewing stand, Col. Waring and Capt. Gibson remounted their horses. The Colonel got up without difficulty and raised his helmet in response to a generous cheer.

The two judges of marching and general equipment, Gilbert I. Herbert, the coal dealer, and Capt. Michael Whalen, who has charge of the "Broadway Squad" of sweepers, decided in favor of Stable H, which includes the carters and sweepers.

From the reviewing stand this novel procession continued down Fifth Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street, and up Madison Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, where it was disbanded.

The opinion was generally expressed along the line that the men were a creditable looking lot. "They would pass in a small crowd," was one declaration.

CHEERS FOR THE WHITE BRIGADE.

The Appearance of the Men Much Better than Onlookers Expected.

Col. Waring's white-coated street cleaners came in for more comments from those who stood along the line of march than did their chief.

"I don't see," said one well-dressed man on the steps of a hotel in Fifth Avenue, "why a man should be expected to get out here and make a show of himself just because he has to clean streets for a living. But there is one thing, they do make a much better showing than you would have expected."

One of the surprising things about the parade was the number of people that turned out to see it. Fifth Avenue was lined from Fifty-ninth Street to Twenty-sixth Street with crowds of people three and four and sometimes seven or eight deep on each side. This was especially true around the reviewing stand at the Forty-second Street Reservoir, where it was almost impossible to pass through the crowds.

The stoops and railings of houses along the street gave to many people good places to see the parade. The windows of the tailor, millinery, and art stores were filled with employes. The private houses did not, perhaps, furnish so large a share of onlookers as they might had it been a Decoration Day parade.

The advantages which club windows furnished were noticed, and men sat in the Union League, Manhattan, and other clubs and watched the white brigade file down the avenue. Half a hundred men gathered on the piazzas of the University Club as the parade turned from Twenty-sixth Street into Madison Avenue.

But for the most part the crowds were composed of men and women who did not seem to be frequenters of Fifth Avenue. Nearly every one that stood on the curbstones had some friend in the procession, and when that friend appeared he was greeted with yells of "Hullo, Tom! How d'yer like the new job?" "Tom" generally kept silence.

But, while the spectators were at first inclined to scoff, many of them remained to praise, for the street cleaners generally presented an unexpectedly good appearance. While there was some good-natured fun made of the paraders, the crowd for the most part seemed interested and kept quiet, save for an occasional round of applause.

When the procession reached Madison Avenue there was not much of a crowd. In that avenue there were some military tactics. An order was given to form by threes, and each duck-dressed parader grasped the hand of the man next to him and prepared to carry out the order, while his face wore the look of a schoolboy who has committed something to memory and is afraid he will forget it if he smiles.

At Thirty-fourth Street the parade was disbanded, and at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue occurred a series of blockades that caused considerable excited language. The vehicles that had been barred from Fifth Avenue had chosen to travel on Madison and Park Avenues, and many of them managed to catch the street-cleaning carts at the Thirty-fourth Street corners. At Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue a drunken but jovial cabman got his dilapidated vehicle mixed up with the procession, and it was ten minutes before things were again straightened out.

THE DEATH OF HARRY DAVIS.

Particulars as to His Disappearance from the Ship Monkseaton.

The loss at sea of Harry Davis, son of ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, was recently told in cable dispatches. The British steamship Monkseaton, from which vessel young Davis disappeared, arrived here yesterday, and several friends of the family came to meet the ship, and to make inquiries from her Captain as to the manner of the passenger's disappearance.

Mr. Davis was twenty-six years old. He had made a trip to South Africa for his health, and, after a short stay there, arranged with Capt. Beazley of the Monkseaton for his passage home.

He appeared to be in good health and in good spirits then, and conversed freely with Capt. Beazley and the officers of the steamer during the time he was on board. He chatted with the officers on the night of his disappearance, and was last seen between 10:30 and 11 P. M. April 24. The alarm of "Man overboard!" was given by the chief engineer at 11 P. M. He had seen some one fall over the side, but could not tell who it was.

The engines were reversed at full speed, and a lifeboat was swung out ready to be lowered. Life buoys were also thrown overboard and every preparation made to rescue the unfortunate man should he be heard or seen. The steamer cruised around for over two hours, but nothing could be seen of the missing man. A strong wind with a very high sea prevailed at the time and there is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Davis lived but a short time in the water. The missing man's effects, together with a valuable gold watch and other jewelry, were found intact in his state-room, and were taken charge of by Capt. Beazley.

TO FIGHT GENERAL ELECTRIC.

A New Company Formed by Capitalists of New-York.

ALBANY, May 26.—A new electrical manufacturing combination called the Walker Company has been formed to fight the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies.

New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Cleveland capitalists are interested. Among them are ex-Gov. Flower, Anthony N. Brady, J. W. Hinckley, Belmont Dallas Sandere, William Hotch, Parker C. Chandler, Frank Billings, and Jacob B. Perkins. They have factories in several places, the largest being in Cleveland, where upward of 2,000 men are employed.

The company has just secured the contract for furnishing the electric plant for the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge; also for two railroads in Chicago and for some of the equipment for the elevated railway there; for roads in Kansas City and Detroit, and for the store of Jordan Marsh in Boston.

J. W. Hinckley of Poughkeepsie, who organized the new company, says that no combination will be made with the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies. He says the capital of the newly combined companies is only $5,000,000, as against nearly twenty times that amount as represented by the stock and bonds of the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies. Mr. Hinckley claims that in consequence the new combination will be able to undersell the trust on all kinds of machinery and still make handsome profits.

Collision Between Electric Cars.

A collision occurred early yesterday morning on Lenox Avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, between two electric cars, in which a motorman and a conductor were slightly injured, and the half-dozen passengers shaken up. At the point where the collision occurred the tracks part, one going east, to join the Lexington Avenue line, while the other goes west to Columbus Avenue. Each motorman was apparently trying to reach the "Y" first.

The Columbus Avenue car got there ahead, and had just turned when the car behind struck its rear platform. The conductor on the front car was thrown from the platform, while John Ginnis, the motorman of the rear car, was cut by a piece of broken glass. The platforms of the cars were battered, and many of the windows broken, but they were able to keep on up to the car sheds.

He Upholds the Appointments.

Judge Newburger disposed last evening of a rumor that had been current during the day that the appointments made April 30 of clerks, a stenographer, and court attendants of the Court of General Sessions, were illegal. The contention was that those who were appointed did not pass a civil service examination. Judge Newburger declared that every requirement of the law in this respect had been complied with. The appointments were made by Judges Newburger and McMahon after they had conceded a place as Deputy Clerk to City Judge Cowing's son, the father in return ceding three court attendants. The patronage consisted of five deputy clerks, four record clerks, one stenographer, and fifteen attendants.

Allan Nye's Bicycle Accident.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., May 26.—Allan T. Nye, a well-known Summer resident of Bayport and a member of the New-York Athletic Club, was badly hurt while "scorching" on his bicycle along Main Street last night. The Patchogue Wheelmen are to have races on Decoration Day, and Nye has entered as a contestant. It was while testing his speed last night along the road that he ran into a hydrant. The street was dark, and the first thing Nye knew about the obstacle was when he went flying from his bicycle. One of his legs was broken and his wheel was wrecked. Nye was assisted to his home, where the broken bone was set. He will not be able to leave the house for several weeks.

Merely Left the Train.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 26.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of a well-dressed woman Sunday from a train near here has been cleared up partially. A woman, who refuses to disclose her identity, called on the police to-day, and informed the officers that in seeing a friend off last Sunday she boarded the train to chat with her. The train started, and she jumped from it while in motion. She was unhurt. Seeing the stories in the public prints which had arisen from this incident, she thought it her duty to inform the police of the facts.

STOLE LACE AND DRESSES

GEORGIE AND FLORENCE BROCK ARE ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Mrs. S. Breck Parkman Trowbridge and Mrs. Richard Muser Robbed—Trunks Full of Rich Goods Found in the Columbia Storage Warehouse, Left There by the Girls, but in Different Names—The Thefts Were Adroitly Committed.

A remarkable story of a series of burglaries was told yesterday, when Georgie and Florence Brock of 339 West Seventy-first Street, daughters of Henry Brock, President of Brock's Commercial Agency, at 271 Broadway, were accused of the larceny of dresses and laces worth over $3,000 rom Mrs. S. Breck Parkman Trowbridge of 331 West Seventy-first Street and Mrs. Richard Muser of 343 West Seventy-first Street, widow of the late head of the lace firm of Muser Brothers.

Georgie is twenty-one years old and Florence twelve years old, and neither exhibited any emotion when an examination led to their confessing to telling astonishing untruths.

Mr. Trowbridge, who is an architect, returned recently from Europe, with his bride. Both he and his wife are well known in social circles. He informed the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station Monday afternoon that his wife had been robbed that day of dresses valued at $1,040, her wedding dress alone being worth $400.

Detectives examined Mr. Trowbridge's house and found impressions of feet on a bed on the top floor. These footprints were traced to an extension four stories high and from one house to another until they reached the rear of Henry Brock's house, at 339 West Seventy-first Street.

Going to the latter house by the front way, the detectives told Mrs. Brock that Mrs. Trowbridge had been robbed and asked to be allowed to examine the house. The request was granted, and the detectives got several shoes from the servant's room. They were too large for the footprints. Then then asked Miss Georgie Brock to let them have one of her shoes. She did so smilingly and it fitted the footprints exactly.

Just at this moment they saw a trunk being taken from the house. One of the detectives followed the wagon, but soon lost track of it. Having seen the number, however, he traced it yesterday to the Columbia Storage Warehouse, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. There Mr. Saul, the manager, said to them:

The people who brought that trunk are very peculiar. They have been bringing trunks here for over a month, sometimes in the name of Brock, sometimes for the estate of E. W. Robinson, and then again for Mr. E. W. Robinson.

While he was speaking Miss Georgie Brock entered and told Mr. Trowbridge, who was present, that the goods he wanted were in the trunk. When the trunk was opened valuable laces not belonging to Mrs. Trowbridge were found.

The young woman said that E. W. Robinson, her fiancée, would pay Mr. Trowbridge for his trouble. She was then arrested, and her sister, whom she implicated, was arrested later.

They were taken to court, and there Florence confessed that the laces were stolen from Mrs. Muser. Mrs. Muser valued the laces at $2,000.

The girls were held in bail in $1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail was furnished by a gentleman, who said he was the owner of the Hotel Endicott, but his name could not be learned.

What the other trunks in the storage house contain is not known, as they have not yet been opened.

Miss Georgie Brock, who is a beautiful brunette, has always had a good reputation in her neighborhood, but her father said yesterday that Florence is unmanageable.

TO REMOVE MR. LADEW'S SERVANT.

She Is to be Taken from Glen Cove to the Willard Parker Hospital.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., May 26.—Health Officer Frederick A. Wright of this place today met Health Officer George B. Fowler and Dr. Benedict of New-York and a conference was held relative to the desired removal of a servant girl from the house of Edward R. Ladew to the Willard Parker Hospital. The girl is ill with diphtheria. When the New-York pest boat Cyrus Edson came here yesterday, Dr. Wright refused to allow the removal. He was asked this morning to meet the New-York doctors and Mr. Ladew. They came here on the yacht Orienta.

Dr. Wright consented to the removal on condition that certain precautions be taken to prevent the spread of the disease; that the fumigation of the house be done under his direction by the owner, and that the girl was in a condition warranting her removal. The conditions were agreed to, and the pest boat will come for the girl tomorrow. The sentiment of the town favors the removal.

DEATH OF WARDEN DUNPHY.

He Had Been Connected with Charities Department Since 1867.

Warden Dunphy of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island died of pneumonia last evening. Mr. Dunphy had been sick for only a few days.

Mr. Dunphy had been connected with the Charities Department since 1867. He was seventy-five years old, and was born in Ireland. He came to this country when a young man. He always took an active interest in politics. He was first appointed a keeper on Hart's Island and was transferred to Blackwell's Island, where he held the positions of Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Warden, and Warden. Mr. Dunphy and his wife lived on Blackwell's Island.

Clothing Damaged by Smoke.

A fire started about 10 o'clock last night in the restaurant of E. T. Kaegebein, in the basement of the four-story building at Canal Street and Broadway. The Fire Department was soon on hand and the flames were extinguished. The upper part of the building is occupied by Hackett, Carhart & Co., clothiers. A great deal of smoke entered the various floors occupied by them, and Mr. Hackett estimated the damage to the stock by fire and water at $7,500.

An Aged Carpenter's Suicide.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 26.—Oscar Kingsbury Hill, a carpenter, nearly seventy-four years old, committed suicide at his home on Seymour Street this afternoon by shooting himself in the head. He had been despondent because he could not get employment, and said "there was nothing for gray hairs to do." The bullet lodged in his brain. He leaves a widow and two sons, one in New-York State, and one who is traveling in the West.

Cotton Exposition Abandoned.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Cotton States Exposition, which was to have been held in Chicago this Fall, has been officially declared off.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 26.—Patrick Walsh, Chairman of the Southern States Expositon, says he has not been officially advised of the postponement of the expositon by the Chicago company.

Say Levy Is in Germany.

Daniel Levy, whose love for Mrs. Lehman led to his being considered insane, and who afterward escaped from the Ward's Island Insane Asylum officer, has, it is said, left this country, and is now in Frankfort, Germany.

A FERRYBOAT CAPSIZED.

Eleven Persons Drowned by the Disastrous Accident.

CAIRO, Ill., May 26.—The ferryboat Katherine capsized this morning and eleven persons were drowned. The names of the lost are:

GILLHOFER, CHARLES.
JONES, MAY.
STANLEY, BERTHA.
THURMAN, RICHARD.
ALEXANDER, ASBURY, colored deckhand.
DAVIS, GEORGE, colored.
HALL, LOUIS, colored fireman.
SHANNON, Mrs., and baby of Birds Point, Mo.
UNKNOWN COLORED WOMAN.
WOOD, RITTENHOUSE, Superintendent.

The boat left her landing at 8 o'clock and was near the Illinois shore about a mile below here when a tornado struck her. She turned completely over and remained in that position for some time, while her cabin, chimneys, and bodies were carried away, nothing remaining but her hull and engines. The Captain, John F. Hacker; Engineer George Magee, Clerk Stanley Posey, and Joseph Curry, a passenger, escaped from the wreck, and they assisted Dr. Orr of Wyckliffe, Ky., another passenger, out from the débris, and they all climbed up on the overturned hull, which was partly submerged. They expected every minute they would sink, and Hacker, Posey, and Curry swam ashore, while Magee remained with Orr, who could not swim.

Assistance was soon at hand and the survivors were brought to this city, while work to find the missing was commenced.

VOTING MACHINES IN BROOKLYN.

Members of the Citizens' Union Want Them Used in 1897.

The General Committee of the Citizens' Union, Brooklyn, adopted resolutions at a meeting in the Hotel St. George last night advocating the use of the Abbott voting machine in elections, and favoring the taking of steps to legalize the use of the machine by the State Legislature. The General Committee also requested the city authorities to have an official exhibition of the various voting machines for the purpose of introducing the best in the city election in 1897.

This action was in accordance with the advice of a majority of the Committee on Elections, which recently examined the Abbott and Davis machines, and which submitted a lengthy report on the subject.

A. Augustus Haviland submitted a minority report unfavorable to voting machines, on the ground that none so far invented were perfect.

The majority report stated that the Myers voting machine was not exhibited, because of some improvements which are being made to it and the McTammany machine was withdrawn from the competitfon at the last moment on account of exigencies of legislation in Boston.

DALLAS TYLER'S HUSBAND DEAD.

He Dies in the Hartford Jail While Awaiting Trial for Assault.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 26.—Edward Bethel, the actor, and member of the Boston Grand Opera House stock company, died at the jail this morning of cerebro-spinal meningitis. He was examined as to his sanity a few days ago by Dr. Graham M. Hamilton of New-York and Dr. Henry P. Stearns of this city. They found him sane. Four days ago bronchitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis developed, and he failed rapidly.

On April 29, Bethel, while in a drunken frenzy, fired four shots at his wife, Dallas Tyler, a member of W. H. Crane's company, at the Hotel Houblein. The following day he was held for trial in June, in default of $3,000 bail.

A HUNDRED FAMILIES HOMELESS.

The East End of Deseronto, Ontario, Destroyed by Fire.

DESERONTO, Ontario, May 26.—Two-thirds of the east end of this town burned last night, and nearly a hundred families are homeless.

The Rathbun Company's big flour mill, barn, and storehouse, the elevator connected with the mill, the shingle docks, and the tie and lumber docks in connection with the Cedar Mill, the Roman Catholic Church, and about 100 dwelling houses were burned. Most of the houses were occupied by workmen.

The total loss will exceed $300,000. Rathbun's loss is $250,000. The Rathbun Company's insurance is nearly all placed in four companies—the Royal, Western, Liverpool and London and Globe, and the Commercial Union.

SEVEN KILLED IN A CIRCUS FIGHT.

A Desperate Battle Between Showmen and Citizens at Fort Branch, Ind.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 26.—A desperate fight is reported to have taken place between circus men and citizens last night at Fort Branch, Ind.

The report says that seven men were killed and a dozen others badly injured. No names are given.

The showmen belonged to Lent's steamboat circus, and during the fight the citizens attempted to sink the boat, but were driven off.

BOLT STRIKES POWDER FACTORY.

Several Large Brick Buildings Blown to Pieces by the Explosion.

TURCK, Mo., May 26.—The powder factory here was struck by lightning this evening and a terrific explosion followed.

The factory was composed of seven large brick buildings.

None of the buildings escaped damage, and several of them were blown to pieces.

Is John J. Astor's Money to be Taxed?

Counsel for the Controller and the executors of the will of William B. Astor have been given, by Surrogate Fitzgerald, two weeks to file briefs in regard to a trust fund created by the will and its taxation. The trust fund was for the life benefit of his son William, who exercised a power of appointment in favor of his son John Jacob Astor, whose father died in 1892 before the present transfer law came into effect. Under the appointment, $500,000 was to have been paid to John Jacob Astor on his coming of age, and the rest of the trust fund, at thirty. The Trustee wishes to know if the money he holds is to be taxed and the executors contend that it is not taxable under the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Seaman case.

Received J. L. Kernochan's Silver.

The residence of James Lorillard Kernochan, at Hempstead, L. I., was visited by burglars last January, and much silverware was stolen. Some of it was found in the possession of Andrew J. Anderson, a jeweler, of this city. Anderson, who the police say received stolen goods, was arrested. Judge Newburger sent him yesterday, on conviction, to prison for four years and eight months, and imposed a fine of $250. If the fine is not paid, Anderson will serve a day in prison for each dollar of it.

Fined for Removing a Patient.

PATERSON, N. J., May 26.—Dr. A. Wessler, who was accused of having taken a two-year-old child suffering from diphtheria from this city to New-York, was tried to-day before Recorder Senior, and was fined $100 and costs. The child lived in the same house as the doctor, and it was alleged he removed it, so he would not suffer in his business through having a sick child in the house. The child was taken to the Willard Parker Hospital, in New-York, and is said to be recovering.

DRAGGED TO HIS DEATH

ELEVATED ROAD TICKET TAKER STRUGGLES WITH DRUNKEN MAN.

Both Fall Off a Platform in Eighth Avenue Beneath the Wheels of a Locomotive and the Station Man Is Instantly Killed—The Passenger Whom He Had Attempted to Save So Badly Hurt that He May Not Recover.

John Hall, the ticket box attendant at the elevated railroad station, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was run over and crushed to death by a train last evening, and John Daly, through whose conduct the accident happened, was so badly injured at the same time that he may die.

It was at 8:15 P. M. that a north-bound Ninth Avenue train arrived at the station. There were probably a dozen passengers on the train, and they all got off at the station, as the train ran no further, and was run to the yards at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to lay up for the night. Six of the passengers, among whom was Daly, remained on the platform to take the next train for stations further north.

Daly was drunk, and, staggering about the platform, seized hold of the shed pillar nearest to the ticket box to steady himself. He stood there swaying to and fro, and apparently in danger of falling to the track, until he attracted the attention of Hall, who approached him and endeavored to persuade him to move to a less dangerous position. Daly cursed Hall and refused to move.

Meanwhile the train was coming rapidly up the track, and when Hall saw it approaching he seized Daly by the collar and endeavored to drag him from the pillar. As the train neared the station Daly suddenly loosened his hold upon the pillar and grappled with Hall, who tried to draw him away from the edge of the platform.

Hall was a light man, weighing about 120 pounds, while Daly is a powerfully built young man, weighing upward of 170. The struggle between the men was of short duration, Hall's strength being ineffectual against that of his burly antagonist, who dragged him, struggling and shouting toward the edge of the platform, while the train was but a few yards away.

When the engine, with its speed slackening momentarily, was within a dozen yards of the two men, Daly toppled over the edge of the platform, dragging Hall with him. Hall fell directly across the up track and Daly struck the up track and bounded outward until he lay beyond Hall and partly off the track. At that moment the engineer of the train saw the men, as they fell on the track, and at once reversed the engine and put on the brakes, but his action, prompt as it was, was too late. The wheels of the tender, running first, passed over the men. The engine ran but a dozen feet further and then came to a stand.

The trainmen, realizing that a terrible accident had happened, obtained lanterns and hurried to the spot. Daly was found lying between the outer and middle tracks. His right arm was cut off and his head and face were badly cut. The dismembered body of Hall was found under the ashcan of the engine. Both legs and arms had been cut off, and the body was mangled beyond description. It was a difficult task to release the body. Axes were procured and the ties were cut away before the body could be taken from the track.

Daly had in the meantime been lifted from the track to the platform, and he was taken to the Manhattan Hospital in an ambulance. At the hospital it was said that he was so badly injured that the attending surgeons feared he would not survive. Daly is a laborer, twenty-three years old, and lives at 257 West Twentieth Street. The mangled body of Hall was taken to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. He lived at 606 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Henry Manley, the engineer, and Alexander Heaton, the conductor of the train which struck the men, were arrested. Heaton said he knew nothing of the accident until after it had occurred. Manley said he did not see the men until he was within a few feet of them, and then he saw them toppling over onto the track. He did all in his power to stop the train.

The accident attracted a great crowd to the station, and it required a section of police to disperse them. Traffic on the road was not stopped for any length of time. The south track was clear, and the north-bound trains were switched onto the middle track until the north track was cleared.

HOPES FOR DR. GILMAN'S SELECTION

The Mayor Believes that He Will Accept, if Elected.

Mayor Strong is evidently still of the opinion that President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University might accept the Superintendency of the New-York Public Schools if the Board of Education properly invites him.

"I think," said Mayor Strong yesterday, "that while Dr. Gilman may not wish to enter the field as an applicant for the position, he would come to New-York if the Board of Education should call him here. I do not know how the Commissioners feel about it, but it does not appear that Dr. Gilman has declined to serve if elected. From such information as I have on the subject, I have the impression that he would come to New-York if asked to do so by the board. If Dr. Gilman should decide to accept it would result, in my judgment, to the great benefit of the schools of the city. Certainly the Board of Education would make no mistake if they offered him the place."

It has been known for some time that Mayor Strong is emphatically in favor of Dr. Gilman's selection by the Commissioners.

Want No Bath in Tompkins Square.

The Rev. Daniel Redmond presided last night at a meeting held at 331 East Tenth Street to protest against the establishment of a public bath in Tompkins Square. Several speakers declared against the project as likely to curtail the liberty and ruin the enjoyment of those who use the square for recreation, and the plan was generally regarded as detrimental rather than a gain. A committee of twelve was appointed to wait on Mayor Strong to-day to urge him to defeat the scheme.

Will Dine with the Prince of Wales.

BOSTON, May 26.—In reply to the invitation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, sent some three weeks ago to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, asking him to dine with them July 9, in London, Col. Sidney M. Hedges, Chairman of the London Committee, has received a reply, accepting the invitation. Col. Hedges has also been informed that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will inspect the company on the following day in the grounds of Marlborough House.

The Greater New-York Commission.

It was reported in this city yesterday that Gov. Morton had determined upon the names of the nine Commissioners for the Greater New-York and would make the appointments within a few days. Four are to be residents of New-York City, three of Brooklyn, and one each from Queens and Richmond Counties. Judge Garretson of Queens, J. S. T. Stranahan of Kings, and ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers were said to be on the list for appointment.

Rode Wheel Through Show Window.

When Jacob Ullmer, who keeps a tailor's shop in Montgomery Street, near Henderson, Jersey City, opened his store yesterday, he found that the show window had been smashed by some reckless wheelman, who had been riding on the sidewalk. The broken glass cut the pneumatic tire and the rider abandoned it, leaving it partly in the window and partly on the sidewalk. Mr. Ullmer holds the wheel, awaiting a claimant.

SCORES DROWNED AT VICTORIA.

Street Car with a Hundred Passengers Falls Through a Bridge.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 26.—A defective span in the Governor Street traffic bridge across Victoria Arm gave way this afternoon, precipitating a loaded street car and several private carriages into the bay, 100 feet below.

The number of victims cannot be estimated at this time. The bridge was crowded with vehicles containing pleasure seekers bound for Macauley's Point, where the Queen's Birthday celebration sports were in progress.

The bodies of the following have been recovered and identified:

ADAMS, Mrs. FRED, Victoria.
ADAMS, FREDERICK, son of above.
CARMICHAEL, E. B., and wife, Victoria.
GORDON, J. B., Vancouver.
EDMONDS, J., Victoria.
NATHAN, Miss, Victoria.
BOSSI, J., Victoria.
FULLERTON, ARTHUR, Victoria.
HEATHERBELL, Mrs., Victoria.
INFANT SON of Superintendent J. Wilson of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Company, Vancouver.
VANBOEKLYN, M. W., Port Townsend.
KEST, Miss ANNIE, Victoria.
LEVERIDGE, Capt., Victoria.
POST, Mrs. G. I., Victoria.
LOUT, Mrs., Seattle.
GOODACRE, Miss IDA, Victoria.

A number of unidentified bodies have been recovered and more are being brought to the surface hourly.

Sixty-two bodies have been recovered up to 11 o'clock.

A sham fight and naval review was scheduled to take place at Macauley's Point, near Esquimalt, this evening, and crowds were making their way there by every route. All the tram cars were packed with visitors.

A large and heavily laden car left Government Street at 2 o'clock, having upward of 100 people on board. When the middle span of the traffic bridge, about 150 feet in length, was reached, it collapsed, throwing the car and a number of carriages and foot passengers into the water.

The car was submerged completely and all save a few who were on the platforms and roof were drowned.

A number were killed by falling timbers. A few escaped by climbing to the floating ruins of the bridge.

The number of carriages lost and the foot passengers carried down in the wreck cannot be learned.

It is believed by many that fully 200 persons went down with the span, and that more than half of them perished. The accident occurred so quickly that nobody has a clear recollection of what transpired.

Superintendent J. Wilson was driving a carriage containing his wife and five children directly behind the car. His vehicle was swept down, and in a moment the entire party and team were struggling in the water.

Mr. Wilson succeeded in saving his wife and four of the children. The fifth child, a little boy, was wedged beneath some wreckage and drowned.

A number of bodies have been carried out of the harbor by the outgoing tide, which runs at not less than seven knots an hour at the point where the accident occurred.

Owing to the fact that nearly every kind of craft in the city was engaged for the day, boats were hard to procure, and the work of rescue was somewhat slow. Steam and naphtha launches were hurried to the scene, and in this particular the boats of the various warships were the most active.

Scores of persons who were floundering in the water or clinging to débris were picked up and taken to places of safety, but many sank before the eyes of rescuers.

Inspection of the Sixty-ninth.

The annual inspection and muster of the Sixty-ninth Regiment took place at its armory, Seventh Street and Third Avenue, last night before a large gathering. The result of the muster showed a large increase in membership over last year, and the officers were complimented on the excellent showing made by the regiment.

Republicans Have Re-enrollment.

Kings County Republicans had a re-enrollment in 628 election districts last night. Worth and Willis men had out all their "workers," and many new names were added to the roll.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—A Panhandle switch engine ran into a wagon belonging to the Howe Great London Circus, at Chicago, smashing the wagon and injuring its five occupants, three of them probably fatally. Those who may die are H. S. Covell of Chicago, Frank Bailey, and H. J. Castle of Burton, Wis.

—The Right Rev. Bishop W. W. Niles was thrown from his carriage in Pittsfield, N. H., striking on his head and shoulders on the concrete sidewalk. He was picked up unconscious, and remained in that condition several hours. He will recover.

—The May session of the Rhode Island Legislature began yesterday. Gov. Lippitt attended the General Assembly and presided in the Senate, of which Eugene F. Warner of Coventry was chosen Clerk. The officers of the House were re-elected.

—Chester W. Cross of Palmer, Mass., exteller of the Palmer National Bank, pleaded guilty to embezzlement of $1,875 from the bank's funds, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

—At the Canan Mine, in Hachuca, Mexico, a premature blast resulted in the killing of Percy Stockdale, a wealthy mining expert; José Trejo, the owner of the mine, and another man.

—Mrs. Martin Frost, living at Cleveland, Mo., drowned her three small children in a barrel of water, and then cut her own throat. She was insane.

—John Sheriff, the New-York bank clerk who sustained a fracture through the fall of a horse Sunday, at Elizabeth, N. J., is dead.

RUSSIA'S CZAR CROWNED

The Impressive Scenes in the Kremlin Yesterday.

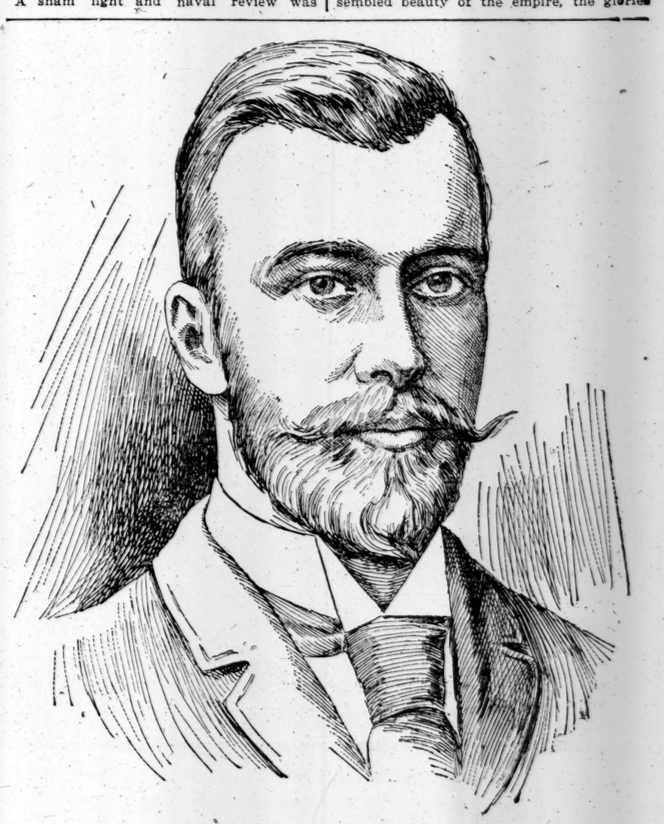
THRONGS ATTEND THE CORONATION

A Great Pageant, Such as Has Never Before Been Seen in Any Country in the World.

THE EMPEROR ENTERTAINS HIS FRIENDS

A Grand Day in Moscow, Which Will Be Remembered as the Most Magnificent Fete of the City.

Moscow, May 26.—Nicolas Alexandrovitch was to-day crowned Emperor of all the Russias with the most gorgeous ceremonies that the world has ever seen. The church was a blaze of gold and silver. The ornate richness of the cathedral, the splendor of the unforms, the gleam of jewels, the assembled beauty of the empire, the glories



Nicholas II., Czar of Russia,
Who Was Crowned in the Kremlin Yesterday.

of the vestments, the magnificent singing, and the clouds of incense impressed the minds of those present that they were witnessing the most splendid of worldly functions.

The Czar's throne, which was on the left, was the ancient throne of Michael Feodorovitch. It was covered with purple velvet and set with rubies and turquoises. The back was of gold. That of the Czarina was the famous ivory throne.

Before the services proper began the scarlet-clad attendants were busy show-

Czarina, Alexandra Feoderovna,
Born Princess Alix of Hesse.

ing the favored spectators to the positions assigned to them. Meanwhile the priests were saying the offices behind the ikonostas. At 7:30 o'clock the Metropolitans and other Church dignitaries, in their robes of office, slowly entered the cathedral to the accompaniment of the music of the choir and the pealing of bells. They took their places in front of the ikonostas. The gold and silver crowns of the Popes, the golden capes of the Metropolitans, the chasubles of the minor clergy, the dalmatics of the deacons, the grand toilets of the ladies, and the uniforms of the officers, whose breasts sparkled with orders, furnished forth a most dazzling scene as the sun in full radiance poured through the windows.

The most gorgeously attired of all those present were the Shakur of Gondal and his wife, the Maharonce of Gondal, who wore Indian costumes of green and red silk spangled with gems and gold and silver ornaments. They presented a scene of barbaric magnificence such as Western eyes have seldom seen.

At 8 o'clock the royal doors in the ikonostas were opened, and the Metropolitans emerged. The entrance was lined with Bishops and priests. As the procession moved, a choir of bass voices and a single high soprano began singing a Te Deum. The general harmony was such that it was difficult to believe that the singers were not accompanied by an organ. The time of the

clergy was constantly occupied in reciting the offices and singing responses.

The cathedral was filled at 8:50 o'clock. All the diplomats and their wives were present, except the Turkish Ambassador, who, being a Moslem, was not permitted by the tenets of his faith to enter a Christian church. Clifton R. Breckinridge, the American Minister, wore a full Court suit. Gen. A. McD. McCook, special representative of the American Government, and Admiral Selfridge were in the full-dress uniform of their rank. Near them were the Cardinal of Warsaw, two black-coated Lutherans, and two Armenians.

The Bishop of Peterborough, representing the Established Church of England, was present in the full robes of his office.

Just before it was time for the Czar to appear at the top of the Red Square, the broad spaces of the Kremlin were densely packed with, perhaps 100,000 people, pressing closely up to the very fence of the inner square between the cathedrals.

The cathedral, with its white sandstone exterior, surmounted by its five golden domes, presented a most brilliant appearance within. The available room within the cathedral is about eighty feet square, and this is broken by four enormous circular pillars and some monuments distributed throughout the church. The ikonostas, which, like a reed screen divided the chancel from the nave, is covered with repoussé work of beaten gold, and hung with ecclesiastical paintings, some of which are very ancient, and more than one has miraculous powers ascribed to it. Plates of gold cover the walls, and there is hardly any space that is not coated with precious metals or stones, or painted with frescoes or portraits of martyr, saints, angels, the Virgin, or symbols of the Holy Trinity.

Over the thrones was a magnificent square baldachin of purple velvet, lined with ermine, hanging from the roof between the two pillars furthest from the ikonostas. In the centre, surmounting the baldachin, was an immense gilded crown. The dais was surrounded by a gilded balustrade, around which the imperial family and Princes grouped themselves. Not the least striking feature of the cathedral were twelve massive silver chandeliers, bearing hundreds of candles. This was the appointment of the ancient and most sacred cathedral in Russia, which has been the coronation place of many Czars, on this day so important in the history of Nicholas II.

The diplomatic body and special envoys, headed by the Count de Montebello, the French Ambassador, who, in the inability of the Turkish Ambassador to be present in a Greek church was the doyen of the diplomatic corps, slowly filed into the sacred building. The choir continued singing, and at 9 o'clock the sound of cheers and roars from the waiting throngs outside announced that the royal party was approaching.

CEREMONY OF THE CORONATION.

The Czar Places the Crown on His and the Czarina's Head.

Moscow, May 26.—The first of the imperial party to appear was the Dowager Czarina, mother of the Emperor. She wore a crown and an imperial mantle, and was accompanied by those members of the imperial family who were not included in the Czar's cortège.

Immediately after, amid tumultuous shouts from outside, the Emperor and Empress appeared at the door. They were received by the clergy and escorted to the steps of the altar. The Emperor was in the dark-green and gold uniform of a General of the Guards, with high boots. The Empress was dressed in a silver robe, with a long train, which was borne by four pages.

Arriving at the altar steps, the Metropolitan of Moscow and the Grand Duke Sergius, Governor General of Moscow, welcomed the Emperor and Empress. The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg presented the cross for them to kiss, and the Metropolitan of Kieff presented them holy water. After bowing three times before the altar and kissing the sacred images, their Majesties took their places in front of the altar with their backs to the thrones.

As the Emperor and Empress entered the cathedral the choir sang Psalm 101, "Misericordiam e Judicium Cantabo tibi Domine." The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, as the hymn of the choir ceased, stepped forward and handed the Emperor a missal, saying: "Gratias spiritus sancti sit semper tecum. Amen," and bidding him read aloud the orthodox creed, which he did in a voice audible to all. This was followed by the reading of the litany, with prayers for God's blessing upon the Czar's Government. The choir then sang "God Is the Lord," with the response, "Lord Save Thy People."

The Metropolitans of Kieff and St. Petersburg then assisted the Czar to don the imperial mantle, made of cloth of gold lined with ermine, which was presented on two golden cushions by Court chamberlains.

After donning the mantle the Emperor resumed the diamond collar of St. Andrew, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg saying: "In nomine Patris et filii et spiritus Sancti. Amen."

Then, turning to the altar, the Czar bowed his head to the Prelate of St. Petersburg, who crossed his hands upon his Majesty's forehead and said:

May the Lord anoint him with the oil of joy; may he clothe him with power and place upon his head a crown of precious stones of long life; may He give into his right hand the sceptre of salvation, set upon him the throne of righteousness and preserve with His protection the established rule.

Immediately after this the Czar received the crown from the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, and placed it upon his head. Then, taking his sceptre, which blazed the famous Orloff diamond, in his right hand, and the globe of the empire in his left, he ascended the dias, and took his seat upon the throne, the Empress still standing in her former place. This was the supreme moment of all, and when gazing around the church, and seeing representatives from nearly every district of this mighty empire, and beholding the Czar sitting on his throne of state, with the symbols of power given to him by the highest authority in the land, one had a realizing sense of the great power wielded by the man in whose honor this great function was held.

At the moment of his taking his seat on the throne, the cannon of the arsenal thundered forth, the bells rang, and the bands massed outside played the national anthem. The Emperor, after merely occupying the throne for a few seconds, rose, and, placing the sceptre and the globe on the table by his side, turned to the Empress, and, taking off his crown, touched her forehead with it. She then knelt before him on a crimson velvet cushion, when the Emperor placed upon her head her own crown, which is surmounted by a large sapphire. The Empress's Ladies of Honor fixed the crown on her head with a gold comb, and then robed her in her mantle of cloth of gold, ermine lined, like the Emperor's. She was invested also with the collar of St. Andrew, and was led to her throne by the Emperor, and remained seated at his side. The Emperor then resumed his sceptre and orb, and the clergy broke forth into the magnificent anthem, "Domine Salvum Fac Imperatorem," and "Domine Salvum Fac Imperatricem," of course, in the old Slavonic tongue, the choir answering "Ad multos Annos."

The members of the imperial family and the foreign Princes now advanced and congratulated the imperial couple, while others in the church bowed thrice toward the throne, thus expressing their felicitations.

THE CZAR IS ANOINTED.

He Prays for Guidance that He May Rule His People Wisely.

Moscow, May 26.—The coronation ceremonies completed, there followed the ceremony of anointing. The cannon, bells, and bands have been quieted, and deep silence having ensued, the Czar knelt and solemnly uttered the following prayer:

Lord, God of my fathers, King of Kings, by whose single word the universe was created, and by whose wisdom the destiny of mankind is guided. Thou rulest the world in holiness and justice. Thou has elected me to be a ruler of this Thy people. I trust in Thy goodness toward me. I thank Thee and bow to Thy power. Direct Thou my way in the accomplishment of the mission which Thou hast intrusted to me, endow me with the knowledge of the right, strengthen my hands for this great work. May I be presented with the wisdom that goeth forth from Thy throne. May my heart abide in Thy hands, that my life may be full of love "toward my subjects, that I may on the great day of judgment stand before Thee with a clear conscience.

When the Czar rose from his knees, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg began a prayer for the Emperor, at which every one in the cathedral knelt, with the exception of the Emperor, who stood erect wearing his crown.

The Metropolitan then stepped forward to the foot of the dais and made a short address to the Czar on the importance and duties of his office, ending with these words:

"With this visible and corporal adornment of thy head is clear proof that Christ, the King of honors, invisibly crowns thee head of the Russian Empire."

In thus proclaiming the Emperor crowned, the Metropolitan told of the imperial titles, which are: Nicholas II. Alexandrovitch, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Moscow, Kieff, Vladimir, Novgorod, Astrakhan, of Poland, of Siberia, of the Charsonnese, Tauric, Seignior, of Pskow; Grand Duke of Smolensk, of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Finland, Prince of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland.

After the Emperor took the sceptre, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg said:

God hath crowned this God-given, God-adorned, most God-fearing Autocrat, and great monarch Emperor of all the Russias. Take thyself the sceptre and ball of the Empire, the visible image of the sole sovereignty over the people given by the Most High for their government, promotion, and every desirable well-being.

After this the choir sang the Te Deum, and the bells of the Kremlin again rang out. At the invitation of the Metropolitan the royal couple then descended from the dais and walked to the entrance of the sanctuary, where the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, with a branch of gold, sprinkled the forehead, the eyes, lips, nostrils, ears, breast, and the palms and backs of the hands of the Emperor with consecrated oil, the Prelate of Kieff removing the oil with a linen cloth. The Empress was merely sprinkled upon the forehead.

Resuming their places upon the dais, mass was now begun, and after the consecration of the elements, the Emperor, the train of his coronation robe being borne by the clergy, entered the sanctuary behind the ikonostas and received the communion. The Empress likewise received communion, but kneeling at the sanctuary steps, as women are not allowed within the ikonostas.

After the communion the Emperor and Empress reascended their thrones, their insignia being borne before them and all of the Court dignitaries grouped around them. The Czar's Chief Almoner then recited the prayers which follow the communion, concluding with the intonation of the "Domine Salvum fac Imperatorem and Domine Salvum fac Imperatricem." The choir then sang the "Ad Multos Annos" three times.

The long ceremony was now concluded by each of the anointed kissing a golden crucifix containing a sacred relic, which was held up by the Metropolitan of Kieff. Amid a salvo of cannon and the clanging of bells, to which were joined the mighty acclamations of the people, the imperial couple, arrayed in their coronation splendor, emerged from the northern door of the cathedral under a gorgeous canopy, borne aloft by four Court Chamberlains.

The Emperor, who still held the sceptre and orb, preceded the Empress by a few paces. The imperial pair walked around outside the tower Ivan Veliki, which was surrounded by tribunes, filled with guests, and re-entered the cathedral square between the Ivan Tower and the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, which they entered, and thence walked to the Cathedral of the Annunciation, several high dignitaries carrying the trains of their mantles.

After paying their devotion in the Cathedral of the Annunciation, their Majesties placed themselves again under the baldachin and were escorted to the foot of the Red Staircase, which they ascended amid the shouts of the troops and the people. At the top, their Majesties stopped, and, turning toward their subjects, bowed. They then entered the palace.

The Emperor and Empress subsequently dined in state in the banqueting hall of the Granivotaya Palace, wearing their imperial crowns and mantles. The members of the imperial family and the chief clergy and high dignitaries of the empire were their guests, and they were served by officers in gala uniform, no servants being present. Every dish for the imperial couple was brought in with especial ceremony by a General, followed by the master of ceremonies, attended by pages. A Court Chamberlain poured out the wines. For this banquet the Court chef had under his direction 200 cooks and 1,500 assistants.

The proclamation issued by the Czar on the occasion of his coronation prescribes various remissions, of which the following are the principal: All arrears of taxes in European Russia and Poland are remitted and the land tax is reduced by half for ten years. The sentences of exiles in Siberia are materially reduced, political offenders receiving further remissions, with the restoration of their civil rights in certain cases. The Ministers of the Interior and Justice are empowered to submit to the Czar deserving cases of those punished after a regular trial. Those persons who shared in the Polish rebellion, who are not guilty of murder, cruelty, arson, or robbery, are exempted from the police supervision decreed in 1883, and are granted full freedom of residence if they return to their own country and take the oath of allegiance.

The whole city to-night was one blaze of light. The Kremlin was outlined in flame, and everywhere the illumination was the grandest ever seen here. It is believed that there was not a single house in the entire city that did not display illuminations in honor of the crowning of the Czar. Thousands upon thousands of electric and other lights were used, and the scene was a most beautiful one.

THE GUESTS IN THE CATHEDRAL.

Representatives of Foreign Lands Who Saw the Coronation.

Moscow, May 26.—Among those who were privileged to enter the cathedral and witness the coronation ceremonies were Clifton R. Breckinridge, United States Minister, and Mrs. Breckinridge; Gen. A. McD. McCook, United States representative at the coronation, and Mrs. McCook, and Admiral T. O. Selfridge, United States Navy.

In the tribunes near the cathedral were Herbert H. D. Pierce, United States Secretary of Legation, and wife; Col. J. McCook and daughter, Mr. Creighton Webb, Capts. Schriven and Wadleigh, United States Navy; Commanders J. C. Redfield and R. P. Rodgers, United States Navy; Lieuts. J. J. Hunker and Daniel Bertelette, Ensign R. L. Russel, United States Navy; Mr. Potter Palmer and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Logan, and Mrs. Alexander.

Following are the special representatives of foreign powers at the coronation:

United States—Gen. A. McD. McCook, John A. Logan and two other aides de camps; Admiral Selfridge, naval officer from the United States cruiser Minneapolis.

Austria-Hungary—Archduke Eugene.

Belgium—Prince Albert of Flanders.

Denmark—Crown Prince and Princess Frederick.

France—Gen. LeHouten de Boisdeffre, who was for some time attaché to the French Ambassy at St. Petersburg; Admiral Lamornaix, Gen. Jaennerod of the War Office, Gen. Tournier, Military Secretary of the President of the Republic; Capt. Carnot, son of the late President Carnot, and two other orderly officers.

German Empire and States—Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Lieut. Gen. von Villaume, Commander of the Seventh Division, who was for many years military attaché in St. Petersburg; Lieut. Gen. von Plessen, Commander of the Emperor's headquarters; Major Gen. von Bulow, Commander of the First Infantry Brigade of the Guards; Col. von Moltke, Col. Count Klinkowstroom, Commander of the Cuirassier Guards, and the Commanders of the Alexander Grenadier Guards and the Eighth Hussars, whom the Czar, as Honorary Colonel of these regiments, has specially invited; Prince Louis of Bavaria, Hereditary Grand Duke Frederick William of Baden, and Prince Maximilian of Baden; Prince George of Saxony, Duke William of Wurtemberg; Hereditary Grand Duke Adolph Frederick of Mechlenburr-Strelitz; Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg, Hereditary Grand Duke Frederick August of Oldenburg, Hereditary Grand Duke William of Luxemburg.

Great Britain—Duke Arthur of Connaught, Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell.

Greece—Duke and Duchess Constantine of Sparta, and Prince George.

Italy—Crown Prince Victor Emmanuel of Naples.

Portugal—Duke of Oporto.

Spain—Duke and Duchess of Najera.

Sweden and Norway—Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden.

Turkey—Marshal Fund Pasha, noted for his brilliant victory over the Russians at Elena, in 1877, and three others.

Vatican—Mgr. Agliardi; also Prince and Princess Ferdinand of Roumania; Hereditary Prince Louis of Monaco.

China—Li Hung Chang, Shao Yu Llen.

Japan—Marshal Yamagata, with his Chief Secretary, K. Tsudzuki; Prince Sadanaru Fuchina, Gen. Kavakumi of the General Staff, and his aide de camp, Col. Murare.

Persia—Prince Abbas Mirza Moulkara; also the Emir of Bokhara, and the Khan of Khiva.

THE REGALIA OF THE CZAR.

The Crown Worn and the Sceptre Wielded by Him.

Moscow, May 26.—The crown worn by the Czar is formed of two hemispheres, symbolizing the Eastern and Western Empires. Its style is Byzantine—that is, closed at the top like a cap. The button is a large ruby, and there are attached to it five diamonds, which make a cross.

In the sceptre executed in accordance with the orders of the Czar Paul for his coronation, in 1797, is the largest of undoubleted diamonds, the Orloff, which weighs 194¾ carats. It is cut in the rose form, with a flat face below, resembling the half of a pigeon's egg.

According to one story, the Orloff formed the eye of an Indian idol, and was stolen by a French deserter; according to another story, it belonged to Nadir, Shah of Persia. He was murdered, and the jewel came into the hands of an Armenian merchant, who brought it to Amsterdam and could not find a purchaser for it there. He offered it to the Empress Catherine, who recoiled at the price. Count Orloff bought it in 1772. The price that he paid was $450,000, an annuity of $4,000, and a Russian title of nobility. Count Orloff gave the diamond to the Czarina.

An attractive theory is that the Kohinoor of the British Crown, the lower side of which corresponds to a cleavage plane, formed at one time, with the Orloff and a stone of 132 carats obtained by Abbas-Mirza at the storming of Coocha in Khorassa, the diamond owned by Baber, founder of the Mogul dynasty, which Tavernier has described.

The most ancient Russian crown is the Shapka of Monomachus, preserved in the Kremlin Armory. The Shapka was sent to the Grand Prince of Kieff, Vladimir Monomachus, by the Byzantine Emperor Alexis Comnenus. The Metropolitan of Ephesus bought it and crowned Vladimir with it. Peter the Great crowned himself.

FORMER CORONATIONS IN RUSSIA.

From the Days of Ruric to Those of Alexander III.

Moscow, May 26.—Ruric, the first Russian sovereign, had his capital at Great Novgorod, about 100 miles from the present site of St. Petersburg. Great Novgorod was superseded by Kieff, on the Dnieper, and Kieff by Vladimir.

Moscow became the metropolis in the middle of the fifteenth century, and retained its ascendency until the eighteenth century, when St. Petersburg was founded. In the eyes of all true Russians Moscow is the centre of national life and the only suitable city for the coronation of their sovereigns and the consecration of their Archbishops.

The magnificent ceremonial of the present time is the product of an evolution. The fierce spearmen of the Dnieper in the tenth century swore by their weapons. Michael Feodorowitch was crowned amid the ruins of Moscow, destroyed by the Polish invasion of 1612.

Peter the Great celebrated his accession by beheading hundreds of insurgent Life Guardsmen. Peter's daughter, Elizabeth, owed her crown to the violent deposition of her predecessor, Anne Ivanovne. Catherine II.'s coronation was celebrated while the corpse of her murdered husband, Peter II., was unburied in the old Palace of Oranienbaum, twenty miles away, and the hands which held out the crown to Alexander I. at the opening of this century had strangled his father, Paul.

When Nicholas I. was crowned, in 1825, two-thirds of St. Petersburg had been ruined by the Neva's overflow, and civil war raged. The adherents of Grand Duke Constantine opposed those of his brother, Nicholas, in battles where thousands were killed and thousands captured for Siberian horrors.

Alexander II. came to the throne after the accumulated disasters of the Crimean war. At his coronation sadness clouded his face, and in the night a storm shattered a monument which bore his name. He was murdered at the instant when he was about to give to Russia the Constitution for which she had so long waited in vain. Alexander III. was crowned in sunlight and gayety.

MASS SAID FOR THE CZAR.

The Services Held in the Church of St. Nicholas, This City.

Outside the Greek Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas, at 323 Second Avenue, this city, there floated yesterday the American and Russian flags. During the forenoon services were held in the quaint edifice in honor of the coronation of the Czar at Moscow. The services were of a solemn character, consisting principally of prayer and chanting.

Three clergyman officiated at the services, each of them attired in white vestments. At 10:30 o'clock regular mass was celebrated. A special mass for the newly crowned Czar began at 11:30 o'clock.

On the right side of the sanctuary was a choir of ten voices, and on the left a quartet of choristers from the Moscow Opera House. Father Ardrimanodrito chanted in the Greek tongue, while Father Zotikoff used the old Slavonic language. Communion was administered before the beginning of the special mass.

At the conclusion of the services every one present joined in singing the Te Deum for the Czar. Father Ardrimanodrito, when praying for the new Czar, also interspersed a short prayer in the English language for the President of the United States.

Not an official was present representing the municipal or State Government, although invitations had been sent to Gov. Morton and staff, Mayor Strong, Police Commissioner Roosevelt, Collector Kilbreth, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and others. Farragut Post, G. A. R., and the White Blodgett Society of Grace Episcopal Church were represented among those present. The Russian Consul, Alexander Olarovsky, was in attendance with his wife and the attachés of his office. The Consul was in uniform. He sat outside the sanctuary while the services were going on.

Biography of the Czar.

Nicholas Alexandrowitch was born May 18, 1868. He is small of stature, pallid, frail, nervous, delicate, but people who have met him say that he is clever. Katkoff, one of his teachers, was a furious Panslavist; Gen. Danilovitch, his preceptor, was unprejudiced, dutiful, and highly educated. The Czar learned how to write and speak fluently Russian, German, French, and English. He does not know the classics, but he knows the modern sciences. He is not an art lover, but constitutional history, law, administration of Russia, finances, political and social economy have been made more or less familiar to him.

At eighteen years of age, when he went into the army, he detested official life and the homage of courtiers. He became a good officer, an entertaining companion, and he likes to say that he might make a living as a tenor if he were compelled to join the colony of Kings in exile. He is better educated than his father was, and his travels were not limited, as his father's were, to visits at European Courts. He went to India in 1890, and was saved at Ossu, in Japan, in 1891, from a sabre cut which would have killed him if Prince George of Greece had not parried the blow. He turned the first sod of the Urussi end of the Trans-Siberian Railway, directed the Help Committee during the Russian famine, gave 50,000 rubles anonymously to Count Tolstoï for free kitchens, traversed Russia overland by way of Tobolsk and Moscow, and returned from his voyage around the world with the impression that he had not made personal enemies.

Then, as the Court of Darmstadt had given a wife to his uncle, Sergius, it offered Princess Alix to him. Rumor anticipated the engagement long before it was an accomplished fact, but it was announced by the German Emperor at Coburg on the occasion of the marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse to his cousin, Princess Melita of Edinburgh, which the Czarowitch attended, and it was formally announced by Nicholas the day after his father's death.

The City Fathers at Play.

Three or four members of the Board of Aldermen found a new way of displaying their knowledge of local statecraft yesterday. After the opening of the board's meeting they amused their fellow-Aldermen very much by throwing waste paper baskets over each other's heads, and then added to the delight by pelting each with wads of paper.

Sporting News in Brief.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club has certainly secured the best talent in the way of athletic champions to contest in the carnival of sports on Decoration Day. The three world's greatest athletes, holders of international honors, Tommy Conneff, Charles J. Kirkpatrick, and James S. Mitchell, will compete in their respective specialties and endeavor to create in the special events that have been made for them world's records. Besides the three international champions, Samuel J. Liebgold, the champion one and three-mile walker, will start from scratch in the one-mile handicap and endeavor to break the track record. The last champion to send in his entry was Norman T. Leslie, the intercollegiate champion from the University of Pennsylvania. Reserved seats are now on sale at James D. Boyd's, 71 Broad Street. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will run trains from the foot of Liberty Street at short intervals, direct to the club station. A special train will start at 1:20 P. M.

—The Hudson Boat Club will open its new boathouse Saturday afternoon and evening. The new house is at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Hudson River.

—At a meeting of the Gaelic Clubs at Kensal Rise grounds, England, Monday, Flanagan threw a 16-pound hammer 150 feet 5½ inches, beating the record.

Insist

On having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Kitchen Furnishing

COOKING UTENSILS, MOULDS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, AND GLASS, REFRIGERATORS, HOUSECLEANING ARTICLES.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

MAJORS CEMENT

Is the best. Sold by Dealers.

SAILORS AND MARINES TO PARADE.

Men from the North Atlantic Fleet to March on Decoration Day.

The sailors and marines of the North Atlantic fleet will parade on Decoration Day. Nine ships will contribute men, and the naval contingent of the parade will probably number 1,500 men.

The idea of having the sailors and marines of the North Atlantic squadron take part in the memorial parade originated with Alderman Goodman, who introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy to order the parade of the bluejackets and marines.

The Secretary's reply reached the Board of Aldermen yesterday and was read at the regular meeting. The letter is as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1896.

To the Board of Aldermen:

This department is in receipt of a copy of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen dated May 19 requesting that the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron participate in the ceremonies Decoration Day.

I take pleasure in informing you that orders have been issued to Admiral Bunce which he will receive on Thursday or Friday of this week, directing him to confer with Mr. Wm. Biglin, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, Grand Army of the Republic, and Mr. George Van Schaick, Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic of the City of New-York, and to aid them as far as possible, either by a parade of the sailors and marines on shore or by the presence of the ships at such points as may be agreed upon. Very respectfully,

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

Four ships of the fleet, the cruisers New-York, (flagship,) Montgomery, Raleigh, and Cincinnati, are now at sea, and may not return until to-morrow. Their crews will be available for the parade when the ships return to the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I. Two ships, the cruiser Newark and the ram Katahdin, are already there. The battleship Indiana, the monitor Terror, and the receiving ship Vermont are at the New-York Navy Yard, and are prepared to furnish men for the parade.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A Number of New-York Measures Included—The First Veto.

ALBANY, May 26.—The Governor to-day signed the following bills:

Assemblyman Forrester—Providing for the repavement of Leonard Street, Brooklyn, with asphalt at an expense of $70,000.

Senator Lexow—Authorizing the Supreme Court Justices, other than Justices of the Appellate Division, residing in the Second Judicial District, not including Kings County, to employ a confidential clerk at an annual salary of $1,800 each.

Assemblyman French—Authorizing extensions of time for Appraisal Commissioners to report on condemnation of lands for school sites in New-York City.

Senator Page—Providing that the New-York City Fire Department Relief Fund shall receive annually $75,000 of the excise revenues in the city.

Senator Guy—Providing that no action or special proceeding for any cause whatever shall be maintained against New-York City, unless it has first been presented to the City Controller.

Senator Wray—Authorizing each of the Justices of the Supreme Court residing in Kings County to appoint a clerk at a salary of $2,000.

The Compromise bill of the Assembly Committee on Public Education revising the alcoholic and narcotic instruction law of last year for the public schools.

Assemblyman French—Amending the law of last year in relation to the commitment and discharge of persons convicted of public intoxication, disorderly conduct, or vagrancy in New-York City.

Senator Page—Fixing the terms of the New-York County Clerk and Register at two years, and providing that at the general election in New-York County in 1897 there shall be elected a Sheriff and four Coroners, who shall take office on Jan. 1, 1898, and hold office for two years. There shall also be elected at the same time a District Attorney and Controller, to hold office for four years from Jan. 1, 1898.

Gov. Morton to-day vetoed his first bill for the present year. It was that of Assemblyman Cutler, which makes an appropriation of $50,000 to establish a normal school in Ramapo, Rockland County. The Governor says there does not seem to be any apparent necessity for the establishment of another normal school at present.

M'LAUGHLIN APPEAL HEARD.

Arguments for a New Trial for the ex-Police Inspector.

ALBANY, May 26.—Argument on the appeal of ex-Inspector McLaughlin from the judgment of the Appellate Division, First Department, affirming a conviction of the crime of extortion, was heard by the Court of Appeals to-day.

The following counsel appeared for the ex-Inspector: Col. James, A. I. Elkus, and Edward N. McCall, and Austen G. Fox and Daniel G. Rollins for the people.

McLaughlin was indicted in March, 1895, on the charge that as a Police Captain in New-York City he extorted $50 from a builder named F. W. Seagrist, who, in consideration of this bribe, was allowed to violate the law.

Counsel for McLaughlin argued that the irregular order of Justice Ingraham when reversed by the Appellate Division should have carried down the judgment; that the motion for a change of venue should have been granted because of the bias of Trial Judge Barrett; that the charge of the trial Judge was biased, and that four jurors who were known to be biased and incompetent were allowed to sit after the peremptory challenges of the defense were exhausted.

Army and Navy Promotions.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Lieut. Samuel O. Lemley, to be Judge Advocate General of the navy, with the rank of Captain;

Lieut. Cols. S. S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, and D. D. Van Valzah, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Colonels; Majors Henry Carroll, First Cavalry, and E. H. Liscum, Twenty-second Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonels; Capts. J. M. Bell, Seventh Cavalry, and William McC. Van Horne, Seventeenth Infantry, to be Majors; First Lieuts. H. G. Sickel, Seventh Cavalry, and J. D. Nickerson, Seventeenth Infantry, to be Captains; Second Lieuts. C. P. Ryan, Third Cavalry; Edward Anderson, First Cavalry; W. H. Hart, Fourth Cavalry, and C. B. Hagadorn, Twenty-third Infantry, to be First Lieutenants. Third Lieut. A. L. Gamble, to be Second Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Tennessee's Centennial Celebration.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 26.—The one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Tennessee to the Union will be celebrated by the holding of a Centennial Exposition at Nashville. The formal opening will be made on the anniversary, to be celebrated June 1, and the exhibition will run from May 1 to Nov. 1 next year. On the first day there will be a grand civic and military procession, and the anniversary exercises in Centennial Park, and the programme of the second day will be under the direction of the Tennessee Historical Society.

Jumped from the Puritan.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 26.—An unknown man jumped from the steamer Puritan of the Fall River Line last night off Sands Point. A half dozen Poles were standing on the deck when one of them deliberately climbed to the railing and jumped overboard. It was some time before his countrymen could make themselves understood, and when they did, the boat was far beyond the place where the man went down.

Newspaper Consolidation at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—The Commercial Gazette and The Cincinnati Tribune, the two Republican morning papers of this city, will be consolidated June 1. The new paper will be known as the Commercial-Tribune, and will be Republican in politics.

A TAX PROPOSED ON BEER

SENATE DISCUSSES A SUGGESTION BY MR. DUBOIS OF IDAHO.

Amendment to the Filled Cheese Bill—It Provides for Making Every Barrel of Beer Pay the Government Seventy-five Cents—Motion to Lay the Amendment on the Table Defeated by a Vote of 25 to 30—Matter Still Pending.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The silver Republicans made an effort to-day to persuade the country that they are willing to provide revenue for the Treasury. They proposed a tax on beer. Senator Dubois of Idaho came forward as the representative of the silver men, and his proposition for a tax of 75 cents a barrel in addition to the tax now in force commended itself so strongly to the Senate that by a vote of 25 to 30 the Senate refused to lay the amendment on the table. The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—25.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Palmer, (Dem., Ill.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Sherman, (Rep., Ohio.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)
Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.)	Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)
Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)
Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)	

NAYS—30.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Jones, (Dem., Ark.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Brown, (Rep., Utah.)	Mills, (Dem., Texas.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Cannon, (Rep., Utah.)	Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Walthall, (Dem., Miss.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)

This vote, in which a majority of the Democrats, without regard to their views on silver, united with the silver Republicans, may afford an opening for a serious effort to increase the revenue.

The amendment of Senator Dubois was offered as an addition to the Filled Cheese bill. It naturally attracted the support of all the opponents of the Filled Cheese bill, but this fact did not seem to deter the Democratic Senators from voting for it, except a very few from the dairy States. The proposition to impose an additional tax on beer has been recommended by such high authority as David A. Wells, and at different times has had the approval of prominent Democrats and Republicans. It has not been made a party question, but there has been hesitation in both parties to arouse the hostility of the brewers, and possibly of the beer drinkers, by increasing the tax.

Democratic Senators were not afraid to-day to vote in favor of a beer tax, and the opposition votes of most of the Republican Senators did not indicate necessarily that they were opposed to the principle of a tax on beer, when presented to the Senate under conditions not complicated by other legislation.

The vote to-day was significant of the power which can be exercised in the Senate by the union of all the Democrats and the silver Republicans. The sound-money Democrats were under no inducement to separate to-day from their silver associates, because the question of the metallic standard was not involved. They would be in the same position in resisting Republican tariff legislation in this Congress or the next.

Among the Democrats who voted with the Republicans to-day was Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, who voted from the double motive of friendship for the Filled Cheese bill and hostility to the tax on beer. He said nothing pending the vote on laying the amendment on the table, because it was supposed generally that the motion would prevail. Senator Vilas took the floor as soon as the vote was announced and attempted to argue against the beer tax. His essential point was that the tax never had been higher than at present, and he refused to be diverted from this point by suggestions that the alcohol in beer was taxed more lightly than that used in manufactures or by the allegation that the cost of producing beer has been reduced greatly.

Senator Mills, in one of those powerful speeches by which he distinguished himself during the passage of the Mills bill in the House, tore Mr. Vilas's arguments to shreds. He said the question was whether we should tax for the benefit of certain cheese manufacturers or for the benefit of the Treasury of the United States. The Filled Cheese bill, he pointed out, was intended to raise the price of cheese, by limiting competition and reducing the production, and the solicitude of Senator Vilas for the increase of the tax on the poor man's drink was in sorry contrast with his desire to increase the price of an article of the poor man's food.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota made a plea for the farmer and the dairyman, and the debate then drifted into a discussion of the power of taxation under the Constitution, in which Senator Gray of Delaware took a leading part, against the Filled Cheese bill. The amendment will be considered again to-morrow.

It was the impression in the House that the amendment to the Filled Cheese bill would be approved on the House side, not perhaps with the expectation that it would prevent another issue of bonds, though with new income provided and a silver scare avoided, it is possible the Administration might be able to get along without borrowing any more money on bonds "in time of peace."

FREE ALCOHOL NO MORE.

The House Strikes Out One Section of the Wilson Law.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The House to-day by a vote of 163 to 69 passed with an amendment the bill to repeal Section 61 of the Wilson tariff law of 1894, which provides for free alcohol in the arts and manufactures.

The affirmative vote was composed of 104 Republicans, 56 Democrats, and 5 Populists, the negative vote of 60 Republicans and 9 Democrats. The amendment adopted was that recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and three Representatives to sit during the recess and investigate the subject, with a view to reporting to the next session of Congress a form of regulations under which the free use of alcohol may be had without danger to the revenues of the Goxernment.

There was vigorous opposition to the bill from the Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and New-York delegations in the interest of manufacturers of those and other States, but they were able to muster only 69 votes all told upon any proposition to amend the bill or to defeat its passage.

A Roofed East Side Market.

The approval of the Board of Health has been asked by Abraham L. Wolbarst, Chairman of the Fourth Assembly Branch of the City Vigilance League, to a new east side market project. A private concern has planned to put a roof over the block bounded by Rutgers Place and Cherry, Jefferson, and Clinton Streets, and create stalls and stores. The league has no interest in the scheme, but favors it in the interest of those who will profit by the advantages it offers.

Reappointments in Jersey City.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City yesterday reappointed Corporation Counsel John A. Blair and City Attorney Spencer Weart, whose terms expired at noon. The Board of Trade recently asked Mayor Wanser to appoint a new man in Mr. Blair's place, but the Mayor said that the city's law officers had always done their duty and he did not think any better men could be selected.

Cooper Union Commencement.

The thirty-seventh annual Commencement exercises of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art will be held in the large hall of the institute, at 8 o'clock in the evening of May 29. The evenings of May 27 and 28 will be devoted to the receptions. The Woman's Art Department reception will be held May 27, and that of the Male Art Department May 28.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

NORFOLK AND WESTERN AND THE TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

Receivers Kimball and Fink Do Not Feel Like Joining the New Association Because They Fail to Comprehend Its Purpose and Scope—How the Agreement Was Framed and the Steps That Were Taken to Advertise It Widely.

The attitude of the Norfolk and Western Railroad toward the Joint Traffic Association has a peculiar and significant interest. Although having affiliations with important lines in the joint traffic territory the Norfolk and Westerns till remains outside of the association, and like the Canadian Pacific, continues to be a disturbing factor in the matter of rates.

It is the conviction, individual and combined, of the distinguished and experienced railroad men, who framed the joint traffic agreement, that the very way by which the railroads of this country can keep out of bankruptcy, and earn a fair dividend for their stockholders, is to maintain uniform rates. The demoralization that characterized the railway situation prior to the formation of the Joint Traffic Association was brought about by the cutting of rates, the paying of rebates, and a too common disregard by traffic men of mutual agreements.

The condition of affairs became so bad that early last year the trunk line Presidents determined to resort to heroic measures. They called the leading traffic men of all the lines operating in trunk line and Central traffic territory together, and requested them to suggest some means of stopping the profitless rate-cutting competition, that was so relentlessly driving every railroad company toward the bankruptcy court. The Norfolk and Western, itself a victim to this fruitless scramble for business, was invited to send a representative to the conferences, and its receivers did so.

Several meetings were held and the situation was thoroughly reviewed. The necessity of stopping rate cutting and rebate paying became clear to everybody concerned, and a strong committee was appointed to draft a form of agreement upon which all of the roads could unite. That committee sat at frequent intervals last Summer in the Oriental Hotel, at Coney Island, and dipped deeply into the momentous question. The results of their deliberations were widely published, and suggestions from representatives of any and all railroads interested, including the Norfolk and Western, were freely invited. After a while the committee framed a joint-traffic agreement, which was designed to supplement the inter-State commerce law in protecting the interests of every railroad concerned, and to enable each road to do a legitimate business on the basis of honest and uniform rates.

This agreement was discussed, criticised, and amended by the leading traffic managers in the country. When the traffic managers got it in a form that suited them the Presidents took hold of it, and, together with able railroad lawyers, devoted several long meetings to its consideration. Finally the new Joint Traffic Association agreement assumed concrete form, and was published in nearly every city and town of importance in the country. The scheme of the new agreement was simple and easily comprehended. Such roads as chose to come into the Joint Traffic Association bound themselves as parties to a solemn contract, to maintain rates and obey the regulations adopted by the association. The Norfolk and Western management did not join the new association, although invited to do so, and enjoying the same opportunities as the other railroad companies to become familiar with its purpose and scope.

The general workings of the new agreement were freely and publicly explained by its projectors. To a Board of Managers was intrusted the primary executive power. Any road dissatisfied with a decision of the Board of Managers or Commissioner had the right of appeal to the Board of Control, composed of the Presidents themselves. Should that body be unable to settle the difficulty, resort could be had to a board of three arbitrators. And if the decision of the arbitrators failed to satisfy the complainant, the case could go back to the Board of Control and be reconsidered. And when all efforts to obtain satisfaction failed, the offended road could withdraw from the association. Such was the scheme widely promulgated in last December, and such is the scheme now in operation.

The Receivers Kimball and Fink of the Norfolk and Western were again invited recently to come into the association. There was a strongly scented suspicion that rate cutting was going on in the interest of that road. In fact, some officers of the road frankly admitted that they had to cut rates in order to get their share of the business. The officers of the Joint Traffic Association endeavored to show the Norfolk and Western receivers that their own interest as well as the interests of other roads would be best served by the maintenance of rates under the joint traffic agreement.

The Norfolk and Western is still outside of the Joint Traffic Association, and Receivers Kimball and Fink have intimated that they really do not understand the purpose and scope of the association, and would like to have a committee of the Board of Control sit down with them and explain the whole thing. And yet there are some persons who fail to see the rich humor of the situation.

FAVORS SEVERE PENALTIES.

Mr. Morrison on the Imprisonment Clause of Inter-State Commerce Act.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. William R. Morrison, the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has written a letter to the House Commerce Committee with reference to the pending Sherman bill, which abolishes the imprisonment clause of the inter-State commerce law and substitutes a fine of $15,000 therefor. Mr. Morrison directs the committee's attention to a reference to this subject in the commission's last annual report, in which it was contended that rate cutting, false billing, and the like involve in it an invasion of common rights and a degree of moral turpitude for which the penalty of imprisonment is not excessive, and that immunity from imprisonment, instead of aiding the detection and conviction of delinquents, might result in making them more bold and defiant. "While the commission," it continues, "must refuse to advise the abolition of imprisonment, its members are not inclined to oppose such legislation should Congress see fit to enact it, nor would they be adverse to testing the experiment of punishment by fine only."

Mr. Morrison refers to the recent decision in the Brimson case, under which either party to an illegal transaction may be compelled to testify against the other offender. The prosecuting officers of the Government, he says, can proceed against the shipper or the carrier and make either one a witness against the other. Voluntary evidence is no longer indispensable, since compulsory testimony can now be obtained. "So far as the commission can observe," he says, "the effect of this decision has been salutary, and we believe largely from the fact that convictions may now be obtained and imprisonment is a possible consequence of wrongdoing. We are clearly of opinion that this feature of the law should not now be changed. In our judgment there should be a reasonable test of the operation of a law which allows imprisonment in the discretion of the Court, and that it would be a mistake to substitute the penalty of fines only."

Mr. Morrison's letter concludes: "Nothing will more effectually prevent unlawful transportation practices than the possible imprisonment of those responsible for such practices. Such a remedy is apparently within our reach, and the law in most transportation centres is being better observed. To repeal or undo this remedy, in part at least, as proposed by the bill, is to invite and make breaking of the law easy and its enforcement more difficult. Such action on the part of Congress would seem inexplicable."

Northern Pacific in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Carter of Montana, before the House Judiciary Committee, to-day, supported the joint resolution permitting the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He pointed out the importance of speedy action, giving the purchasers, under the foreclosure, the road and rights of the old corporation, with certain restrictions in regard to land grants. He also called the attention of the committee to he importance of keeping the road under the jurisdiction of the United States, especially in times of war, in view of the advantages which the British Government possesses in its control of the Canadian Pacific, which parallels our entire northern frontier.

So numerous have been the objections raised by the sub-Judiciary Committee, which has been considering the Northern Pacific reorganization resolution, that a substitute resolution has been prepared to meet these objections, the essential features of which are that this resolution shall revive no right heretofore forfeited by the Northern Pacific Company, nor extend to the new company any other or different rights than those heretofore granted to the old company.

The new company is forbidden to acquire a competing branch or line, and is made subject to all the existing obligations of the Northern Pacific Company to the United States. It is also provided that all judgments now of record and unpaid against the old company, for labor of employes or damages for personal injury, shall be paid by the new company.

New-York Central's New Drawbridge.

The great four-track drawbridge just completed by the New-York Central over the Harlem River has been thoroughly tested and pronounced by experts to be in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. The first tests developed a degree of friction in the turning of the bridge that at first was puzzling. It was found on close examination, however, that the tubes placed to conduct oil to the gearing were so small that the oil did not flow freely. Larger tubes were substituted, and the evenly balanced structure turned easily and without a hitch. While the bridge is practically ready for use, it will await the completion of the great steel viaduct, of which it forms a part, and it is expected that trains will pass over this improved section of the road about the 1st of July.

Meeting of Vanderbilt Presidents.

The Presidents of various lines in the Vanderbilt system held their regular monthly conference in the Grand Central Station yesterday. There were present Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore; M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four; S. R. Calloway, President of the Nickel Plate, and J. D. Layng, Vice President and General Manager of the West Shore Road. There was the usual interchange of views and suggestions, and the situation was reported to be in as good shape as could be expected under the circumstances. The prospects of a good corn crop this Fall naturally means a fair amount of freight traffic.

Equal Taxation Commission.

TRENTON, N. J., May 26.—Gov. Griggs today appointed an Equal Taxation Commission consisting of ex-Senator George H. Large of Hunterdon County, Charles C. Black of Hudson, ex-Sheriff A. M. Reynolds of Essex, William H. Vredenburg of Monmouth, and Gen. James F. Rusling of Mercer. The duty of the commission will be to investigate the subject of the taxation of railroad property and report to the next Legislature.

Wagner Cars for a Northwest Road.

Four new sleeping cars have just been sent from the Wagner Palace Car shops, at East Buffalo, to St. Paul, Minn., for use on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, which is part of the Northwestern system. These are the first Wagner cars used on the Omaha Road.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—In Milwaukee last Monday two judgments were filed against the Northern Pacific Railway Company in the United States Court in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, one for $1,383,783.30, and the other for $2,133,521.38. The former judgment was obtained in the United States court for North Dakota, and the latter in the United States District Court of Minnesota. The papers do not state upon what the judgments were obtained, but it is probable that it is over claims against the lands of the Northern Pacific Company.

—The Soo Company has published a Summer tour rate of its own, which materially differs in several items from the tariff issued by any other road or combination of lines. Commissioner Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association wrote to Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association for information as to the rates, but all that could be said was, the Soo had refused to adopt the rates in effect last Summer, and had issued the present sheets without consultation with any road or association.

—President Repley of the Santa Fé Railroad, in reply to the question whether the Atchison will build its own line from Albuquerque or any other point, to the Pacific coast, in case it does not buy in the Atlantic and Pacific at the judicial sale of July 8, said: "Should the Atlantic and Pacific be sold in accordance with the order of the court, it does not follow that there will be any disruption of its relations with the Atchison."

—Chairman Caldwell has returned to Chicago from California, and the first matter to receive his attention was the Wisconsin Central's attempt to back out of that part of the agreement governing the transportation of bicycles. His ruling upon the subject is to the effect that inasmuch as the rule applying to bicycles is a part of the agreement, a road cannot withdraw from any clause that proves unsatisfactory.

—At the annual meeting of the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, held in Plymouth, N. H., last Monday, there were 2,250 shares represented, and the following Directors were elected: Samuel Kimball, Noah S. Clark, Charles G. Morrison, Lewis C. Pattee, Charles A. Busiel, Hiram N. Noyes, Nathan P. Hunt, Fred P. Weeks, and Charles H. Bowler.

—A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., says that the Auditor of that State is after the Southern Pacific Road. The latter organized under a Kentucky charter twelve years ago, but has never paid any tax, license, or other revenue to the State of Kentucky. A demand on the company has been sent from the Auditor's office.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 61 to 67, yesterday refused to incorporate the Lancaster Elevated Railroad Company, and refused to order the bill to a third reading.

—After completing the sale of the Northern Pacific at West Superior, Wis., on July 25, Special Master Cary will proceed to the several States along the line to sell the land in each State.

—The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for April shows a deficit of $88,774. The deficit in April last year was $20,537.

—M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio systems, is in this city.

—D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

NEW METHODIST BISHOPS.

Consecrated by the General Conference in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26.—Charles Cardwell McCabe, Earl Cranston, and Joseph Crane Hartzell were consecrated as Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Central Armory, this morning. There was an immense congregation present. Nearly every seat in the big auditorium was filled. Bishop Bowman, the "Beloved Senior Bishop," who has served the church in that capacity since 1872, presided.

The collect was recited by Bishop Vincent, the epistle was read by Bishop Thoburn, and the Gospel by Bishop Taylor. After prayer by Bishop Fitzgerald of New-Orleans, the examination and invocation was conducted by Bishop Andrews. Then followed the "laying on of hands" and presentation of the Bible. The congregation sang a hymn, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Foster, and the people flocked from all parts of the house to congratulate the newly made Bishops.

Benefit for Percy Gaunt.

Percy Gaunt, for many years musical director of Hoyt's Theatre, and composer of "The Bowery," will have a testimonial benefit at Hoyt's on Saturday evening next. Mr. Gaunt, by reason of ill health, is incapacitated from attending to business, and the intention is to devote the receipts to sending him to some health resort. Among those who have promised to appear are Julius P. Witmark, Andrew Mack, Thomas Le Mack, Henry W. Bagge, the De Angelis sisters, Will H. Rieger, Jennie Satterlee, Robert E. Graham, James Thornton, Foreman and West, Charles Jerome, the Sanford sisters, Lew Bloom, Rose Sutherland, Swift and Chase, Clarisse Agnew, Al Wilson, Fannie Bloodgood, the two Macs, Felix Haney, Gilmore and Leonard, Marie Mather, John T. Sullivan, Charles Coote, Hard and Pecks, Louie Valentine, and Ella Dunbar.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Elaborate or simple, whichever you choose. Factory Prices.

SILVER CUP FOR BASTION

THE BROOKDALE COLT WON THE LAUREATE STAKE AND CUP.

Some Good Sport for a Muggy Day and Muddy Track—Volley Upsets a Good Thing in the Second Race and Hanwell and Premier Do the Same Thing in the Fourth and Sixth Events—Epidemic of Grip Among Horses.

It was just as sticky, muggy, and altogether disagreeable at Morris Park yesterday as it was in the city. Yet fully 5,000 people were at the course, knowing that there would be a heavy track, and that more than one-half the horses at the track are suffering from what seems to be an epidemic of grip or malaria, which makes them thoroughly unreliable from one hour to another. The two-year-olds seem most seriously affected by it, and the trainers are at their wits' ends to know what to do. None of the handicap horses has as yet been affected, nor has Handspring or Hastings, the two three-year-olds that are to meet next week Tuesday in the race for the Belmont Stakes.

There was a sensational story afloat to the effect that Philip J. Dwyer had offered to back Handspring against Hastings for $50,000 a side. Of course there was no truth in it, as Mr. Dwyer is not a betting man, as betting men on race tracks go. He feels certain that Handspring is a better horse than Hastings and has said so in somewhat extravagant language, perhaps, but not to the extent of $50,000, or of what might seem a challenge to Mr. Belmont in any way.

The feature of the day was the race for the Laureate Cup for two-year-olds, a handsome piece of silver, presented by ex-Congressman John Sanford, now a member of the State Racing Commission. This was won by Bastion, a representative of the famous Brookdale stud, once owned by the late D. D. Withers, later by the late Col. W. P. Thompson, and now by the sons of the latter, a couple of representative young sportsmen of the very best type.

Shakespeare's performance in the opening dash, when he took up 140 pounds and romped through the mud the easiest sort of a winner, made him out a first-rater among the three-year-olds. He acted as if he might make a good race with Handspring, Hastings, or any of the other top-notchers, but unfortunately he has no stake engagements hereabout. It is true that he had nothing to beat in Roseale, Wyoma, and Bowling Green, but he played ducks and drakes with them, and won just as he has his five previous races, in most impressive fashion. Whippany was allowed to lead on sufferance for half the journey, but got stuck in the mud, and both Shakespeare and Roseale walked away from him, the race winding up in a procession, with Shakespeare in front and Bowling Green in the rear.

The Combination Stable got badly turned over in the second race, in which they started Benamela and Abuse, in spite of the rule which prevents two horses running in the same interest in a selling race. This was gotten around on the ground that Abuse represented the Morris family and Benamela the Littlefield family. Benamela, a Littlefield horse, ridden by Doggett, was made the favorite and was to win. Abuse's duty, ridden by Littlefield, was seemingly to run Volley into the ground, and that he attempted to do. Instead, Abuse ran himself into the ground, Benamela could not get out of the last place, and Volley won in the handiest possible fashion, beating Abuse, who was punished and pushed just at the finish, by a length and a half.

Before the race for the Laureate Cup was run, Charles Fleischmann, the millionaire yeast manufacturer, told all his friends that he should take the Laureate punch bowl West with him to grace the sideboard at his Cincinnati home. Haphazard was the horse that he depended on to win the cup, and so confident was the shrewd Cincinnatian that the colt was made a hot favorite, and was backed by all the plungers on the ground that day. But, like so many good things in racing, this one miscarried, and Mr. Fleischmann did not have a chance to brew a punch in the handsome silver trophy. The young Messrs. Thompson, owners of the Brookdale stable, were instead the fortunate ones. They won the cup for Bastion, a son of Macaroon and Chemise, and after the race they filled it with champagne punch and invited every one in the clubhouse or on the lawn to partake and drink to the health and continued success of the Brookdale Stable. What a treat it would have been to the late Col. Thompson could it have been his to celebrate such a victory by the colt of his own breeding. No better or more enthusiastic sportsman than he has ever had to do with racing.

It was not a fast race, nor a great one. The track was sticky and holding by the time this race was run, and the time, 1:03, was slow in consequence. It proved too holding for Volley, and Tarral could not get him to extend himself fully until after Bastion had secured such a lead that it was impossible for him to win. The Friar, which is said to be the fastest colt in the Morris string, ran third, and not at all up to his private reputation. Horoscope, who won a race for the Messrs. Keene on Saturday, seemed to have lost all his speed, and, though prominent for three furlongs, seemed then to lose all his speed and get anchored in the going.

Hanwell was responsible for upsetting the good thing in the fourth race—Deerslayer. Griffin took Hanwell to the front at the start and opened up such a lead that Deerslayer was not able to catch him.

The fifth race, which was a run of five furlongs for two-year-olds that had not won at the meeting, brought a victory to Charles Head Smith of the Chicago Board of Trade. His colt Eidolon, ridden by Doggett, was the favorite, and won very cleverly from the Morris colt Azure, which attempted to give seven pounds to the winner and failed. This pair had the race between them.

The final race was a selling affair at a mile and a sixteenth, which brought out a field of nine, with Cromwell and Copyright the favorites. Cromwell acted as if he had had a bit too much of it and could do no better than run third. Copyright ran no better with Doggett in the saddle than he had with Keefe at his last appearance. Prig and Premier, who had made the running, fought the race out to a finish, the latter, at 8 to 1, winning on the strength of a timely rush in the last 100 yards. Prig ran better with a stable boy, Herbert, up than he has recently, and with 15 to 1 against his doing it ran into the place.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. High-weight handicap. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:23¼.

1—Shakespeare II., C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 3 years, by Plenipo-Arondale, 140 pounds, 2 to 5.....(Tarral)
2—Rosedale, W. A. Chanler's br. h., 4, 129, 2 to 1 and 1 to 4.....(Doggett)
3—Whippany, Madison Stable's b. c., 3, 113, 30 to 1.....(Healy)

Won in a canter by four lengths; the same between second and third.

Bowling Green, 4, 122, 30 to 1, (Herbert,) also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds. Selling allowances. Time—1:45.

1—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 3 years, by The Sailor Prince-Vestabella, 101 pounds, 5 to 2 and 1 to 4.....(Keefe)
2—Abuse, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 107, 9 to 5.....(Littlefield)
3—Benamela, C. Littlefield's br. c., 7 to 5.....(Doggett)

Won easily by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Laureate Stakes, for two-year-olds, with a cup of the value of $1,000, presented by John Sanford, added to the stake. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Bastion, Brookdale Stable's br. c., by Macaroon-Chemise, 111 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clayton)
2—Haphazard, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., 113, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Tarral)
3—The Friar, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 118, 4 to 1.....(Littlefield)

Won in a drive by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

Horoscope, 111, 7 to 1, (Griffin;) Horoscope, 111, 5 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Domitor, 111, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Handicap. Time—1:42¾.

1—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 4 years, by Hanover-Attractive, 107 pounds, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Griffin)
2—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. h., 4, 113, 7 to 10 and out.....(Doggett)
3—Aurelian, W. A. Chanler's b. h., 103, 8 to 1.....(Lambley)

Won by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

Dutch Skater, 5, 102, 15 to 1, and Lake Shore, 5, 116, 5 to 1, also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds that have run and not won at the meeting. Time—1:02¾.

1—Eidolon, C. H. Smith's br. c., by Iroquois-Hilda, 111 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Azure, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 118, 7 to 1.....(Littlefield)
3—The Manxman, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 111, 5 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Won by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

Euphemia L., 108, 100 to 1, (Sloane;) Nay Nay, 108, 6 to 1, (Clayton;) Gee Gee, 115, 10 to 1, (Tarai;) Katie W., 115, 20 to 1, (Herbert;) Robert Bonner, 108, 20 to 1, (Hill,) and Fair Rebel, 108, 100 to 1, (Scott,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Time—1:50¾.

1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Premium, 85 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Coyle)
2—Prig, J. McCabe's b. h., 3, 96, 25 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Herbert)
3—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. h., 4, 101, 5 to 2.....(Sloane)

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

Chugnut, 3, 78, 12 to 1, (Powers;) Marshall, 6, 111, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Charade, 6, 107, 5 to 1, (Griffin;) Eclipse, aged, 105, 15 to 1, (Sheedy,) and Captain T., 6, 101, 15 to 1, also ran and finished as named.

Jumping Races To-day.

The New-York Steeplechase Association will wind up its Spring meeting at Morris Park today. Following are the entries of the five races to be decided:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle. One mile and a half. Red Cloud, 158 pounds; Flushing, 150; Watchman, 138; Jake Shipsey, 137, and Pow Wow, 133.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase. Two and a half miles. Duke of Abercorn, 170 pounds; Spot, 157; Mars Chan, 150; Lafayette and Flushing, 147 each, and Patpolman, 142.

THIRD RACE.—Grand International Handicap Steeplechase. Four miles. The Peer, 163 pounds; Sayonara, 146; Rodman, 140; Woodford, 139; Adelbert, 137, and May Blossom, 135.

FOURTH RACE.—Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap. Marcus, 153 pounds; Poteen and Addie, 152 each; Annie Bishop, 147, and Woodford, 140.

FIFTH RACE.—On the flat. One mile. Rubicon, 143 pounds; Mirage, 139; Kennell, 125; Pay or Play, 119; Sabilla, 112, and The Sage, 100.

Final Test of the Racing Law.

In order to have the question of the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray racing law finally determined, District Attorney Fellows yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office notice of his intention to appeal the case of Col. Samuel B. Lawrence, President of the Westchester Racing Association, charged with conducting a lottery, and Joseph Sturgis, a bookmaker's clerk, who were arrested at Morris Park some time ago for a violation of that law, to the Court of Appeals. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has already decided that the law is Constitutional.

WON IN THE NINTH INNING.

New-York's Team Takes a Game from the Clevelands.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Brooklyn, 4; Louisville, 3.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 1.
Baltimore, 13; St. Louis, 3.
Cincinnati, 18; Washington, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	21	11	.656
Cleveland	18	10	.643
Boston	18	12	.600
Pittsburg	16	11	.593
Baltimore	18	13	.581
Philadelphia	17	14	.548
Chicago	17	15	.531
Washington	14	16	.467
Brooklyn	13	17	.433
New-York	12	19	.387
St. Louis	11	20	.355
Louisville	7	24	.226

The New-York baseball team was at home to its friends at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and pleased all who were present by putting up a good game of ball, and turning what seemed to be a defeat into a well-earned victory. Its opponent was the Cleveland Club.

The New-Yorkers were given a rousing cheer when they started in to practice, and in their preliminary work they did very well. "Dad" Clarke and Cuppy were the opposing pitchers. The New-Yorks started off well. After disposing of the Clevelands, George Davis, Tiernan, Gleason, and Farrell, aided by errors of McKean and McGarr scored two runs, and put the home team well in the lead. Cleveland scored in the third inning, and made two runs in the fourth, Farrell, who was playing at short, making some bad and costly errors. Singles by McAleer and Cuppy and McGarr's sacrifice in the sixth added another run for the visitors, and, with two runs against them, the outlook was poor for the New-Yorks.

In the ninth inning the home team took a brace. George Davis and Tiernan were on bases. Gleason was out. Farrell, who had been mainly responsible for what looked like a defeat, smashed a good base hit, and brought in the two runs necessary to win the game. Farrell was cheered by all for saving the game, and his many errors were all forgotten. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	0	3	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	1	4	2	0
McKean, ss.	0	3	2	4	0	G. Davis, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0	Tiernan, rf.	1	3	0	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	2	3	1	1
Zimmer, c.	0	0	4	0	1	Farrell, ss.	0	1	2	0	5
Blake, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	W. Clarke, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0
McAleer, cf.	2	1	2	0	0	H. Davis, c.	0	1	3	1	0
McGarr, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1	Clarke, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Cuppy, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Wilson, c.	1	1	3	2	0
Total	4	9	*25	8	4	Total	5	12	27	10	6

*One out when winning run scored.

Cleveland	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0—4
New-York	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; New-York, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 5; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Cuppy, 1; off Clarke, 3. Struck out—By Cuppy, 3; by Clarke, 3. Three-base hits—McGarr, H. Davis. Sacrifice hits—Blake, McGarr, Tiernan. Stolen bases—McKean and Tiernan. Double plays—Wilson and G. Davis, Van Haltren and W. Clarke. Hit by pitched ball—By Cuppy, 2. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

LOUISVILLES PLAY GOOD BALL.

They Give the Brooklyns a Hard Rub at Eastern Park.

With a refreshing breeze from Jamaica Bay to fan them, 2,000 "rooters" thoroughly enjoyed the baseball game at Eastern Park yesterday between the Brooklyns and the Louisvilles. It was generally expected that the home team would win, and it did, but in the despised Colonels the victors found no mean foe. The visitors made just as many base hits as their rivals, and played without an error, which is more than Manager Foutz's men can claim, for two were charged against them.

This was the first game played at Eastern Park for some time, the team having been away on a Western trip. The club got back on Monday. Considerable anxiety had been manifested over the loss of games on the road, and the "cranks" turned out to cheer the players with a welcome.

A number of old-timers were on hand also to give William McGunnigle, the new manager of the Louisvilles, a hearty reception. Manager McGunnigle had charge of the Brooklyn club when it won the pennant in 1890, and the old fellows have not forgotten that blessing. Judging by the playing of the tailenders, they have struck a good gait under the new manager's direction, and may be expected to win occasionally from now on.

Timely stick work in the second inning won the game for the home team. After blanking the Louisvilles, Corcoran hit safely to centre, Shindle following with a clean one to right. On McCarthy's sacrifice they both moved up a peg, and when Shoch banged a hard one to right they embraced the opportunity to touch the plate. Shoch moved down to second on the throw-in, then stole third, and scored on Burrill's single to left field. Kennedy forced Burrill at second, and Griffin's long fly was beautifully bagged by Clark in left field.

In the fifth inning the Brooklyns clinched the game, Burrill scoring the fourth run. He reached second on his hit to right and scored on Lachance's single down centre.

The Colonels got one run each in the first, sixth, and eighth innings. They had a chance in the sixth inning to take the lead, but it slipped away through the clever play of their opponents. Miller walked to first and galloped to third on O'Brien's single. McCreary's fly fell into Jones's big hands, and Miller scored on the throw-in. O'Brien was not quick enough, and got pinned to the earth trying to steal second. Cassidy bunted safely, and expected to come home on a long fly to left. McCarthy, however, nipped the opportunity in the bud by fastening to the sphere in grand-stand style.

McDermott did not allow a base on balls, and save for the second inning kept the hits well scattered. The score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
C'gman, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Griffin, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Dexter, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Clark, lf.	1	2	3	0	0	L'chance 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Miller, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Corcoran, ss.	1	2	2	3	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	2	2	2	0
McCreary, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	McC'thy, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Cassidy, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Shoch, 2b.	1	1	1	0	1
Shannon, ss.	0	0	2	2	0	Burrill, c.	1	2	6	1	1
McD'mott, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	9	24	10	0	Total	4	9	*26	13	2

*Dexter hit by batted ball.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—3
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Brooklyn, 3. First base by errors—Louisville, 1. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By McDermott, 1; by Kennedy, 3. Two-base hit—Burrill. Sacrifice hits—Cassidy, Kennedy. Stolen bases—Dexter, Clark, McCreary, Shoch. Wild pitch—McDermott. Hit by pitcher—Cassidy. Umpire—Mr. Weidman.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Orth and Clements; Friend and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Henderson and Campbell.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	4	—13
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Hart, Kissinger, and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0—5
Cincinnati	3	3	0	5	1	4	0	2	0—18

Base hits—Washington, 11; Cincinnati, 19. Errors—Washington, 5. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Dwyer and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

The Boston-Pittsburg game was postponed on account of rain.

Holy Cross, 8; Georgetown, 1.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 26.—Holy Cross beat Georgetown University badly at baseball today. For five innings neither side could hit the ball, and then Holy Cross got over its fear of Mahoney and won out very easily. The score:

Holy Cross	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	2	—8
Georgetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Base hits—Holy Cross, 7; Georgetown, 9. Errors—Holy Cross, 1; Georgetown, 3. Batteries—Pappalau and Powers; Mahoney and Maloney.

Wilmington, 7; Metropolitan, 5.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 26.—The home team captured another game from the Metropolitans this afternoon. Score:

Wilmington	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—7
Metropolitan	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—5

Base hits—Wilmington, 7; Metropolitan, 8. Errors—Wilmington, 3; Metropolitan, 4. Batteries—Amole and Welch; Bowen and Foster. Umpire—Mr. Higgins.

Paterson, 3; New-Haven, 1.

PATERSON, N. J., May 26.—To-day's game was a pitchers' battle, in which Cogan of the home team came off victorious. Four hits were made off each pitcher, but in the eighth inning the Patersons, on an error by O'Hagan and a single and a two-bagger coming together, scored 2 runs and won the game. About 500 persons witnessed the game, which was replete with brilliant plays. The score:

Paterson	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—3
New-Haven	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Paterson, 4; New-Haven, 4. Errors—Paterson, 2; New-Haven, 3. Batteries—Cogan and Elton; Mackie and Hodge.

Hartford, 5; Newark, 4.

HARTFORD, May 26.—Hartford defeated Newark by 5 to 4 in a ten-inning game to-day. Seeds, Hartford's new pitcher, was very effective. Hartford won the game in the tenth inning by a two-bagger by Lehane and a widely thrown ball to first base by the pitcher. The score:

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 3 Northumberland Av.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Hotels of the World..	7
Apartments To Let...	12	Instruction	7
Auction Sales	7	Legal Notices	12
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds..	11	Marriages	6
Bankers' Cards	11	Medical	6
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	11
Business Notices	5	Miscellaneous	7
City Houses To Let..	12	New-Jersey Property..	12
City Items	5	Pianos and Organs...	7
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Post Office Notice	11
Country Houses To Let	12	Public Notices	11
Deaths	6	Real Estate at Auction	12
Dividends	11	Referees' Notices	12
Europe	7	Situations Wanted	6
Excursions	7	Special Notices	5
Financial	11	Spring and Summer Resorts	7
Furnished Rooms	7	Surrogate Notices	12
Help Wanted	6	The Turf	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7	Travelers' Guide—	
Hotels	7	Railroads	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—The Mikado—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—1:00 P. M. to 10:20 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mavourneen—8:00. Matinee.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Robin Hood—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Cleveland—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Fledermaus—7:30.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1

The Street Cleaners' Parade.
Two Sisters Accused of Many Thefts.
Elevated Road Attendant Killed.
Russia's Czar Crowned.
A Hundred Families Homeless.
Fifty Pleasure Seekers Drowned
Mayor Thinks Dr. Gilman Will Accept.
The Death of Harry Davis.
Opposition in the Electric Field.
Seven Killed in a Circus Fight.
Dallas Tyler's Husband Dead.
Death of Warden Dunphy.
A Ferryboat Capsized.
Twenty-two Millions a Year.

Page 2

A Proposed Tax on Beer.
Amusement at Manhattan Beach.
Retired Capt. C. C. Davis Dead.
Produce Exchange's Year's Business.
Sailors and Marines to Parade.
Bills Signed by the Governor.
The McLaughlin Appeal Heard.

Page 3

Racing at Morris Park.
News of the Railroads.
New Methodist Bishops.
To Spend $100,000 on Speedway.
The Courts.

Page 5

Cuban Insurgents Beaten.
War on Ex-Senator Platt.
The Raines Law Upheld.
Tammany's Delegations.
Lightning Strikes a Powder Factory.

Page 8

Mrs. Fleming's Coolness.
Religious Sisters Troubled.
Up the Hudson for Charity.
Heavy Rain and Thunder Storm.
The Free Cuba Fair.
Trained Nurses Graduated.
To Have New Party, Says Mr. Pavey.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9

Presbyterian General Assembly.
Rapid Transit Schemes.
Pratt Institute Library.
Marine Railway Fight.
Police Captains Back on Duty.
Escaped from Ellis Island.
Elevated Roads' Poor Makeshift.
Cattleman Shoots a Companion.
Original Short Story.

Page 10

The Financial Markets.
Miss Rose Kingsley's Farewell.
Plans for Model Tenements.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 11

In the Commercial World.
Business Troubles.

Page 12

In the Real Estate Field.

Artist Millais Growing Weaker.

LONDON, May 26.—Sir John E. Millais, President of the Royal Academy, who, on May 10 underwent the operation of tracheotomy, is growing weaker.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	57	56	60
6 A. M.	59	57	61
9 A. M.	61	61	63
12 M.	70	68	65
4 P. M.	63	74	75
6 P. M.	62	75	75
9 P. M.	59	74	72
12 P. M.	58	70	70

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....67.63
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....64.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....62.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....63.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, possibly Showers in the morning.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

CONTESTS AT CHICAGO.

Bolting is frequently a duty as well as a necessity. Sound-money Democrats ought to bolt every caucus and convention in which they are deprived of their rights by the obstreperous friends of the silver standard. The bolting policy should begin with the primaries and be kept up through District and State Conventions all along the line to the door of the Auditorium at Chicago.

Denial of the right of representation is un-Democratic. In some communities, according to reports, free-coinage Democrats appear to have forgotten their Democracy. They arbitrarily seize the party machinery and make up delegations solidly for silver that are unrepresentative, false, and spurious.

This crime against suffrage within the party will be punished if the complainants are on hand with their proofs at Chicago. A fair hearing will be accorded to contestants, and the settlements decreed will be based upon sound Democratic principles.

In the West and South where delegations have not already been chosen Democrats who are not overanxious for McKINLEY and the silver standard must stand up for their rights. A campaign of contests will insure them the hearing to which they are entitled in the National Convention.

LIQUOR LAW QUESTIONS.

Objectionable and unjust as we consider the Raines liquor law to be in some of its features, we never for a moment questioned its Constitutional validity, and we are not surprised that the Court of Appeals unanimously sustains the unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this department in the Einsfeld case. All judicial precedents are in favor of giving the widest scope to legislative discretion in the exercise of the police power in dealing with the liquor traffic, and the only remedy for abuse of that power lies with the people in the choice of legislators.

The strongest point made against the Raines law receives no special attention from the Court of Appeals, perhaps because it concurs fully in the conclusions reached by the Appellate Division and has little to add to the "very cogent and satisfactory opinion of Judge PATTERSON in the case." That point is the inequality of the tax and of the penalties for violation of the law, but these are incidental to the exercise of the police power for the regulation of the liquor traffic, and may be adjusted to the varying conditions of different communities. The tax is part of the means of restricting the traffic and may be greater where the need is greater, while penalties may vary according to the legislative judgment of their effectiveness in communities more or less populous.

The arguments to which the court gives considerable attention never seemed to us to have sufficient force to deserve it, and they appear to have been used by the lawyers simply for lack of better. We never could see by what course of reasoning any one could claim that a general excise law of the State was a "special city law," however it might classify cities and towns and adjust its provisions with reference to differences of population. Neither could we find any force in the contention that to divide the incidental revenue between the State and local Treasuries was equivalent to appropriating the public money of the State to local uses. The straining of such points as these were evidences of a weak case, but the constitutionality of the law does not make it either wise or just or relieve it of any of the objections which we have urged against it.

There are two or three questions of importance yet to be settled under this law. The validity of the appointment of special agents without competitive examinations is one of them. This will be brought to a test by the refusal of Controller ROBERTS to pay the agents appointed by Commissioner LYMAN and subjected to non-competitive examinations afterward, under a classification sanctioned by a majority of the Civil Service Commission with the approval of the Governor. If these appointments are not valid, the Controller would make himself liable to recovery by the State if he should pay out public money for their salaries, and he has the advice of some of the best lawyers in the State that the Constitution requires that the special agents be appointed "according to merit and fitness" ascertained by competitive examinations, that being entirely "practicable."

Another question that needs to be settled is whether the law has any application to clubs. There have been some ominous threats of applying it from Special Deputy Commissioner HILLIARD in this city, but the only way he has of applying it is to assume that some club is violating the law and institute proceedings against it. He cannot demand of any association that it pay the liquor tax and receive a certificate, and before it has been decided that clubs are subject to this law he or his minions would run a serious risk if they undertook to interfere with them for the purpose of getting what he conceived to be evidence of what he assumed to be violation of law. He has no authority for doing anything of the sort.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON BEER.

On Saturday last, the Filled Cheese bill being under consideration in the Senate, Mr. ALLEN (Populist) offered an amendment increasing the internal tax on beer and other malt liquors by $1 per barrel. Mr. SHERMAN, who had professed a consuming desire to vote for "a tax on tea, a tax on coffee, or a tax on anything" in order that the Treasury's receipts might be increased, promptly moved to lay this amendment on the table, and it was tabled by a vote of 35 to 22.

A similar amendment was offered yesterday by Mr. DUBOIS, (Silver Republican,) except that the proposed additional tax was reduced to 75 cents per barrel. Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay this on the table, and the Senate refused, 25 yeas to 30 nays, to support him. Therefore this important legislative proposition is before the Senate and will be the subject of debate.

It is interesting to observe that seven Silver Republicans—BROWN, CANNON, CARTER, DUBOIS, HANSBROUGH, PETTIGREW, and TELLER—voted with the Populists and eighteen Democrats in the majority. Mr. DUBOIS improved the opportunity to point out Mr. SHERMAN'S insincerity and to denounce the Dingley Tariff bill. Mr. SHERMAN remarked that beer was "a useful and comfortable drink."

It is tolerably clear that the Senators in the majority were impelled by various motives, of which a sincere desire to increase the revenue may not have been the most powerful in the minds of some of these gentlemen. But the proposition is a good one. The additional tax would yield about $25,000,000 per annum and give needed relief to the Treasury. It is not practicable to enlarge the revenue now by new "protective" duties on imports. Extravagant appropriations, for which the Senate is largely responsible, call for additional receipts. In these circumstances Republican and Democratic Senators might reasonably unite in imposing the tax for which the pending amendment provides.

THE STREET CLEANING PARADE.

The parade yesterday of the Street Cleaning Department was in itself a very curious and interesting spectacle. No one of the spectators can have been fully prepared for it. The work of the department speaks for itself, but the knowledge any individual citizen has of its results is derived from his observation of the streets he has occasion to traverse. His observation of the work itself is confined to an occasional sweeper at work with a broom, or an occasional cart making its rounds. A collective exhibition of the apparatus by which the work is done makes a very different and a far more powerful impression. Such a procession as that of yesterday shows that the humblest service may become a just source of civic pride.

But the parade was even more impressive to the imagination than to the sight. To the eye it was merely a turn-out of the men engaged in one branch of the municipal service, each division of whom was spurred by emulation to make the best possible appearance. To the mind it was an object lesson of the utmost value in municipal administration. It is scarcely too much to say that it was the most valuable and the most encouraging demonstration of the power of civil service reform that New-York has ever seen in any department of its local Government.

For it is to be borne in mind that the force which the Mayor reviewed yesterday was composed, in the great majority, of the same men who belonged to the Department of Street Cleaning when it could not have appealed to any human being as a proper object of municipal pride. Something like 80 per cent. of the rank and file are the same men who used in Tammany times to be seen talking politics over an inactive broom or betaking themselves for rest and refreshment to the nearest groggery. An equally large proportion of the subordinate officials of the department holds over from the same bad times. That is to say, they were appointed for reasons with which their fitness for their work had nothing to do, and they were retained for reasons with which their efficiency in their work had nothing to do. The change is not in the men so much as in the methods, not in the rank and file, but at the top. It is in the tenure by which the men hold their places. Every man on the force now understands that nothing can harm him if he does his work, and that nothing can save him if he fails to do it. Col. WARING has not found it necessary to make more than a few conspicuous examples in order to bring this notion into the head of every sweeper and every driver on the force. It is now universally understood, and the result is that the work of the department has been converted from a disgrace and a nuisance to a model service and a source of municipal pride.

Householders and taxpayers are no more indebted to the Commissioner than his subordinates themselves. You cannot do a man a greater service than by converting him from a swindling shirk into an honest workman. The change is a change from self-contempt to self-respect, from hating one's work to taking an honest interest and an honest pride in it. The result of this conversion is shown every day in the manner in which the city is cleaned. It was shown in a very conspicuous way by yesterday's parade. Actuated by the hope of winning the trophy that would entitle it to call itself the banner district, or the banner stable, each division had been giving time and money to the work of making the most creditable appearance possible. The men who knew nothing of marching gladly submitted to be drilled out of working hours, and subscribed their money for the purpose of hiring bands and buying decorations to enhance the attractiveness of their parade. The very horses, which in Tammany times seemed to be depressed by the consciousness of obtaining oats under false pretenses, carried themselves as if they, like the men, had experienced the moral improvement that comes from a consciousness of doing useful work in the world.

Such a parade of the street cleaners as was made yesterday could never have been seen before; but we may expect to see even better hereafter. The crowds that bordered the line of march were composed not merely of curiosity seekers, but of citizens really glad, as their applause showed, to make their acknowledgments of the great benefits which Col. WARING'S administration has conferred upon them. This feeling pervades the whole population, and there is very little danger that the streets will be allowed to relapse into the old state. The Department of Street Cleaning has been permanently taken out of politics. When every other department has likewise been taken out of politics, we shall have a model municipality.

THE SILENT GOLDBUGS.

The sucking dove is a pretty turbulent bird compared to the New-York Republican goldbugs in these days. The shadow of McKINLEY and the silver standard is projected across Wall and Broad Streets, every day wider and blacker. Why do they lie so low and keep so still?

The reports from nearly every State in the Union printed in THE TIMES of Monday morning confirmed the conclusion we long ago reached that McKINLEY'S strength with his party lies almost wholly in his identification with the high-tariff policy. The Republican Party is tariff mad. Proofs accumulate that it will insist on more protection even at the terrible cost of granting the demands of the free-coinage men.

But the representative Republicans of the financial district are not tariff mad. In private conversation they express fears of the disturbing effect of a renewed tariff agitation. They prefer to let the Wilson act stand. Nevertheless, a whipped schoolboy is not more timid about saying what he thinks of the teacher who has whipped him than these Republicans are of speaking out in protest against the impending calamity of McKINLEY'S nomination by their party.

Have they been shamming in all the vehement denunciations of the free-coinage fanaticism they have poured forth from the closing of the Indian mints in June, 1893, down to the present time? The danger was never so real and so imminent. When McKINLEY has been nominated, only the election of a gold-standard Democrat can avert it. But the Republicans of the money district are as silent as the grave.

CONSIDER THE CITY'S FUTURE.

The effort of the Trustees and friends of Johns Hopkins University to retain President GILMAN at the head of that institution was to be expected, and is a further tribute to the value of his services and to his fitness for the still more important place of the head of the public school system of this city. If they had shown a willingness to have him go it might have raised some distrust as to whether the estimation in which he was supposed to be held was quite what we thought it was, but the Trustees and the people of Baltimore have left no doubt about that.

But really Dr. GILMAN has so far accomplished his work in Baltimore that it will be much easier to find a man competent to continue it than to find one equal to the task that would await him here. Moreover, there are no new honors or materially larger usefulness to be attained by remaining at the head of such a fully established institution of higher learning, while to organize on a sounder basis and elevate to a higher level the public-school system of the metropolis—at no distant day to rival the great metropolis of the Old World—is a work in which his ability and experience would find new scope. The credit to be gained and, what would no doubt be of far more consequence in his eyes, the service to be performed for the cause of education would be far greater than in any other field now open.

There is still reason to hope that if this opportunity is offered to Dr. GILMAN he will not only "seriously consider" it, but in the end conclude that it is his duty to avail himself of it. Our Board of Education certainly cannot afford to take the responsibility of depriving the city of its opportunity. It should offer the Superintendency of the schools to Dr. GILMAN, so long as there is still a chance that he might be induced to take it, and should make the offer in a form and manner most likely to afford the inducement. We have little doubt that it might be made in a way to decide Dr. GILMAN in its favor.

The Commissioners of the Board of Education are bound to think of the future of the city and the vast importance of educating its people as effectively and soundly as possible as they grow from childhood to manhood. It is the surest way of contributing to the well-being and honor of New-York and of developing in it the forces that make for a better civilization. The means and methods of the past are inadequate. We are at the point of a new departure, and the task which the Board of Education has upon its hands is one requiring the best ability and training and the largest experience that it can command. It is in a position now to command the best the country affords. Its members should consider it a privilege that they are in a position to appoint a new Superintendent of Schools just at this time and such Assistant Superintendents as they may deem necessary, and they should consider it a great good fortune if a man like Dr. GILMAN can be induced to come to their aid in the great work that is before them. There is a concurrence of conditions such as rarely happens for a great public benefit. Will the Board of Education fail to appreciate it or refuse to take advantage of it?

THE JINGOES AND THE STERN CASE.

The remarks of the German Foreign Office upon the application of the State Department in the case of Mr. STERN were not especially considerate or respectful. But there is more matter for our reflection in the reception they have met with throughout Europe. Even in England, which has a more recent and more serious grievance against Germany than against ourselves, there seems to be a general consensus that the United States ought to be "taken down." It is plain that the sympathies of Europe are with any European power as against us.

This feeling is not the result of any action that has been taken by our Government. It is the result of the aimless and foolish series of "Pogram defiances" to which Congress has lately given vent. The Monroe doctrine as expounded in both houses, and as applied to cases in which we have not as well as to cases in which we have a substantial interest, has been expanded beyond the dreams of MONROE or of any other responsible American citizen. It has been construed to mean that any quarrel between any European power and any American State or any American dependency of any European power shall be settled on our terms. While the Executive Government has not made itself in the least responsible for any such monstrous doctrine, such a doctrine has been put forward in speeches and resolutions which have been transmitted across the Atlantic. These things have excited throughout Europe that disposition to resent any international action or proposition by this country, to which the German Foreign Office is indebted for some facile applause.

Of course, the Pogram defiances have been issued simply because it seemed to be safer to issue them than to do anything about pressing questions of domestic policy. But it appears that jingoism is not so safe as it looks. It is really a serious misfortune that the orators in Congress should have brought the United States into such suspicion that there is a general tendency in Foreign Offices and in newspapers abroad to consider that whatever we may propose is dictatorial and officious instead of being presumably fair and reasonable.

IS IT A "STREET RAILROAD"?

The Rapid Transit act of 1891, with its subsequent amendments, contained provisions requiring the consent of property owners to the construction of the roads which were to be planned by the commission, or, in lieu thereof, the confirmation of a report of Commissioners appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to the effect that such roads "ought to be constructed or operated." These provisions remained in the law after the plan of construction at municipal expense was approved by a vote of the people, and the Rapid Transit Commission was absolutely required to carry it out. But do they need to remain in the law providing for a system of rapid transit which does not use the surface of streets for railroad purposes? That depends upon whether the rapid transit roads planned are to be considered street railroads within the meaning of the Constitution.

The declaration of the Constitution is that "no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad, except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent of the local authorities having control of, that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad, be first obtained," &c. This does not apply to all railroads within the limits of a city or town, but to street railroads only. Was it meant to apply to any except those occupying the surface of the streets, and therefore interfering more or less with their use by the general public and the owners of property along the streets so occupied?

The railroad which occupies the tunnel and viaduct in Park Avenue above Forty-second Street is not a street railroad. Would it become so if it should be authorized to extend its line under ground to the lower end of the city? If not, why should an underground road constructed on the same or a different route by the city or by any authorized corporation be considered a street railroad? Would a viaduct line constructed through the blocks for a rapid-transit road, for which the right of way was purchased or acquired by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, be a street railroad within the meaning of the Constitution?

The same reason for requiring the consent of property owners does not exist in the case of rapid-transit roads, either below or above ground, as in the case of roads that are to occupy the public roadways, and we do not think that the Constitutional requirement was intended to apply to them. Neither do we think it was intended that the judgment of the Court should determine practical questions of construction and cost, but only the judicial question whether a street may be taken for the use of a railroad in the general public interest, in spite of the refusal of private property owners to give their consent.

If this view is correct, the Legislature can authorize the construction or acquisition of a rapid-transit system by this city, without the consent of property owners along the routes or the judgment of the Court in lieu thereof, so long and in so far as it does not consist of street railroads, in the sense of railroads occupying the surface of streets. Rapid transit for this city must not be given up. The city needs it, and can afford to have it, and nothing would contribute so much to its capacity for raising revenue and paying debts.

We have received, in an envelope bearing the Philadelphia postmark, the following unsigned but evidently important communication:

"It is against every law of Human Progress, that a great and expanding Empire like ours should be permanently anchored, by the Small End, to the Bucket Shops on Manhattan Island. If the Tail will persist in trying to Wag the Dog, there is nothing left for the Dog, (in order to maintain his Equilibrium, and his self-respect as a Dog,) but to bite the d——d thing off! And it looks very much as if he would be compelled to do so."

This communication is hektographed, and it is not in the handwriting of WHARTON BARKER or of M. S. QUAY, who loves dogs and knows that they never bite off their own tails. But we feel constrained to warn the bucket-shop men of Manhattan Island that they must slip the cable that anchors this expanding empire to them or they will, probably before the end of the week, be bitten off by the dog. Of course, it is open to every one to interpret the allegory to his liking. It may have been sent out by the Sixteen to One McKinley Club of Philadelphia. In our judgment it is a cry of jealous rage from the starving brokers of Third Street, who are furious over the notorious and offensive prosperity of the aleatory resorts of the Wall Street district. But cave canem.

We do not know that Mr. ALBERT SHAW is seeking an appointment to the Greater New-York Commission, but he is pre-eminently qualified for the work and ought to be appointed. Gov. MORTON will name nine Commissioners. In the territory of Greater New-York he will not find any one who has studied the problems of municipal government more diligently than Mr. SHAW. But he is no mere bookman and theorist—he is practical and sagacious. The Governor cannot very well leave Mr. SHAW off the commission.

PERSONALS.

—M. de Selves, a nephew of M. de Freycinet, and for thirteen years Postmaster General, has been named Prefect of the Seine. His predecessor, M. Poubelle, is to go shortly to Rome as Ambassador to the Pope. The Prefecture of the Seine used to be the greatest administrative post in France, before the Town Council obtained the management of the city finances and the power to deal with a larger budget than that of the Kingdom of Belgium. The Prefect is now but a mild obstructive to Councilors who want to please their electors by fast pace. After consulting the Minister of the Interior, he exercises the right to veto. M. de Selves is a good man of business, and has gentle and persuasive manners.

—A Belfast man recently sent a pamphlet, entitled "Evolution versus Reason and Theology," of which he is the author, to Mr. Gladstone. It elicited a letter in which Mr. Gladstone said: "I am concerned to hear that the passion of unbelief in any degree prevails in Belfast, for I had hoped that that town was, like Ireland in general, exempt from its sway; but I shall be very glad if your labors should have the effect of contributing to a more healthy state of things."

—Adolphe d'Ennery, the French playwright, has tried in vain to keep secret the fact that he and his wife have resolved to bequeath 2,000,000f. to the French Actors' Benevolent Fund. To this princely donation are added the mansion and museum in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. The venerable dramatic author, who is in the best of health, expects to produce another piece shortly, which he hopes will be as great a success as the "Deux Orphelines."

—Comte de Mun, the distinguished member of the Catholic party in the French Chamber, has had an attack of aphasia. The hope of his recovery is regarded as extremely faint, the rupture of a vessel in the brain being diagnosed. Both the Comte and Comtesse de Mun are descended from Helvetius, Voltaire's friend. They are also descended from the Duchesse de Polignac, Marie Antoinette's Trianon favorite.

—There will be a huge bill for the English taxpayer to defray in connection with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visit to Moscow. All the arrangements were made on a scale of the most lavish extravagance. Not only were the royal party conveyed from the Thames to the Neva in the Victoria and Albert, but that yacht was escorted all the way by two men-of-war.

Administration "Dutch Treat."

The third administration dinner, or "Dutch Treat," was eaten last night at the Hotel Claremont, on Riverside Drive. The guests were taken to the hotel in stages from the elevated railroad station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. Mayor Strong sat at the table's head, with Controller Fitch on his right and Col. Waring with President Roosevelt on the left. Others present were Commissioner Silas Croft, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner Terry, Gen. Anson G. McCook, City Chamberlain; President Wilson of the Board of Health, Gen. La Grange of the Fire Department, Corporation Counsel Scott, Commissioner of Jurors Pfimly, Samuel J. McMellan of the Park Department, William Brookfield, Commissioner Wright, Job E. Hedges, and Col. S. V. R. Cruger.

In Aid of the Teachers College.

A meeting to bring in touch Harlem citizens and the Teachers College on Morningside Heights was held last night in the officers' room of the Twelfth Ward Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Steers, Postmaster and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. John S. McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. John Bottomley, Cyrus Sulzberger, H. H. Brown, George Fennell, Joseph J. Schreiner, Edmund Luis Mooney, and George H. Covey. Mr. Dayton made an address, in which he referred to a pledge to raise $5,000 to cover a deficiency in the college funds, and committees were appointed to raise the money by subscriptions.

Methodist Social Union Events.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Methodist Social Union was held at the Hotel St. Denis last night. These officers were elected: President—J. A. Punderford; Vice President—John Beattie; Secretary—E. M. F. Miller; Treasurer—Samuel Williams; Board of Directors—S. C. Pullman, W. J. Stitt, H. Crawford, J. Edgar Leayeraft, and Anderson Fowler. Special guests at the banquet were the Rev. Dr. Walkinson, delegate to the General Conference from the Wesleyan Conference of England, and the Rev. Dr. Johnson, delegate to the General Conference from the Irish Wesleyan Conference.

Theological Seminary Closing.

Holy communion, celebrated in the chapel of the Good Shepherd, began the exercises of the second day of the General Theological Seminary's annual closing yesterday. An address on "Eucharistic Nomenclature—A Consideration of the Names and Titles That Have Been Applied in Different Ages of the Church's History to the Holy Communion" was delivered by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's, in the chapel. In the evening the students and Faculty tendered a reception to Dean Hoffman at the Deanery.

HOPE FROM THE SOUTH

SOUND-MONEY MEN WILL BE SENT TO CHICAGO FROM FLORIDA.

Free-Silver Advocates of the Tillman Stripe Are Not Pleased with the Outlook—The Sixteen-to-One People Concede the Loss of a Number of Delegates—Senator Brice's Friends Take a Hopeful View of the Ohio Situation.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The expectation that sound money will have friends in the Chicago Convention from the South is supported to-day by a report that the silver Democrats are worrying about the outlook in Florida. The situation, from a silver standpoint, must be serious when silver men express the opinion that the State will be carried by the gold men. Senator Tillman is apt to detect signs of "goldbugs" as quickly as any blanketed savage can detect bear tracks, and he has admitted that on a recent visit to Pensacola he was led to doubt about the security of the silver cause in the State. While he hopes the silver men will win, he says the corporations have their "fingers on the throat of Florida," and will give it to gold. Possibly the people of Florida may have decided, after they heard Tillman, that it was preferable to be choked by corporations than to be strangled by political thugs.

Florida has two sound-money men in the House of Representatives. One of them, Mr. Sparkman, is Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and does not feel at liberty to talk about the report quoted. Still, he admits that the Democrats of Florida are conservative; that they are not excited over the money question, and that they will send a conservative delegation to Chicago. Anything that is called conservative is apt to be set down as against silver.

Mr. Cooper, Mr. Sparkman's colleague, is not only a sound-money man, but he is a candidate for the Senate, to succeed Senator Call. The two Senators from Florida are both silver men. A candidate for Senator is apt to ascertain the sentiment of the people more accurately than a man who has been in the Senate so long that he comes to imagine that he is entitled to make sentiment, rather than to reflect it.

The Illinois outcome is of disappointing to the sound-money men, but the prospect in Ohio is not considered so bad as the friends of Senator Brice last night were disposed to represent it. The report that Mr. Brice has "thrown up his hands" turns out to have been an unauthorized one, set afloat upon an imperfect account of an entirely informal conference, that regarded the condition in the Buckeye State as not less encouraging for sound money than it was a year ago, when the sound-money men won, under Mr. Brice's direction.

DECLARE FOR SOUND MONEY.

Resolutions That Were Adopted by the Produce Exchange.

An interesting feature of the annual meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday was the adoption by a unanimous vote of the following resolutions in favor of sound money:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the New-York Produce Exchange the main factor in prevalent stagnation in business is the uncertainty which exists as to the future money standard of the United States.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any legislation or any course of action which will directly or indirectly impair the existing gold standard of the country.

Resolved, That the President of this Exchange be authorized to take such action as will bring these views to the attention of Congress and of the conventions of the great political parties about to assemble.

The resolutions were prepared and introduced by James McGee, an ex-President of the Exchange, and were adopted without discussion.

MR. WHITNEY AS A DELEGATE.

Democratic Leaders Say that He Will Go to Chicago.

It was the general opinion among the Democratic leaders in the city last night that there was no longer any doubt that ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney would go as one of the delegates at large from this State to the Chicago Convention.

That he should do so has been the urgent wish of all Democrats, not only in this city, but throughout the State and the country generally.

Democratic leaders from other States who have been in this city recently have been pronounced in their opinions that Mr. Whitney should be at Chicago as a delegate at large this year.

Democrats who have been urging Mr. Whitney to permit the use of his name as a candidate for delegate said last night that he would accept the nomination. If this is the fact he will be nominated at the Saratoga Convention unanimously and enthusiastically.

The other delegates at large will probably be ex-Gov. Flower, Senator Hill, and either Senator Murphy or ex-Postmaster General Bissell of Buffalo.

FOR A GOLD STANDARD.

Democrats of Vermont Will Take an Unequivocal Stand.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 26.—The Democratic platform which will be adopted by the State Convention to-morrow will declare for a single gold standard, probably will commend the Administration of President Cleveland, will declare for a tariff for revenue only, will condemn the present liquor law of Vermont and call for a stringent local-option law, will call for the reduction of State expenses, and will arraign the Republican Party for the mismanagement of State affairs.

Dr. J. Henry Jackson of Barre will be the nominee for Governor, delegates from all sections of the State uniting on him. The delegates to Chicago will be uninstructed.

CONTROLLED BY ALTGELD.

The Democracy of Cook County, Ill., Speaks for Free Silver.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Cook County Democratic Convention to-day was controlled in the interest of Gov. Altgeld and free silver. The gold men took little part in the proceedings, having been thoroughly disgusted by the tactics pursued at yesterday's primaries.

The platform declares in favor of "the immediate repeal of all that Republican, unpatriotic, and revolutionary legislation of 1873 demonetizing silver," and demands the immediate restoration of a bimetallic system and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, without waiting for any other nation.

The 362 delegates to the State Convention at Peoria were elected and a resolution was adopted instructing them to select A. S. Trude as their Chairman. Among the delegates elected are a considerable number of honest-money Democrats. The convention adjourned without instructing for Gov. Altgeld, it being considered unnecessary, as the convention from first to last was for Altgeld, and for him alone.

Ben Cable, the Illinois National Committeeman, was asked to-day if it was probable that the National Committee would refuse to seat the delegates selected by the Peoria Convention.

"In the case of Illinois," he answered, "there is no telling what a self-respecting committee like the National Committee will decide to do. There never was such an outrageous farce as the primaries held in this city yesterday. The action of the Governor of Illinois in throttling the voice of the party can be viewed only in one light. It is hard for me to talk on this subject and keep my temper. Gov. Altgeld has violated every principle of decency. There never was such example of a man so lost to all sense of the proprieties attaching to his office, of his position as a servant of the people. He is not a Democrat; he has forfeited all claim to be called such. He stands a self-confessed Populist and an Anarchist. What the National Committee may decide to do I cannot attempt to say with propriety, because I occupy the position of one who will have to sit as a judge in the matter."

THE INSURGENTS BEATEN

A FIVE HOURS' BATTLE RESULTS IN FAVOR OF THE SPANIARDS.

Thirty-nine of the Cuban Patriots Killed and Several of the Government Forces Wounded—Houses Burned on the Outskirts of Tapaste—Greatly Elated over the Action of the United States in the Horsa Cases.

HAVANA, May 26.—Seventeen hundred troops under Gen. Suarez Valdes, who left Consolacion del Sur yesterday, had a fierce engagement with a large rebel force, under Maceo and Perico Diaz, which was occupying the Hills of Decanso. After five hours' fighting, the positions of the insurgents were captured.

The rebel loss is said to have been thirty-nine killed, including Major Naranjo and two strangers. The Spaniards had twenty-seven wounded, including Gen. Valdes, who was shot through the right forearm and in the right side. His injuries are said to be not dangerous. Two other officers were also wounded.

The rebel band under Mirabel attacked the town of Tapaste, Province of Havana, and burned nineteen houses on the outskirts.

The gunboat Leuited has captured three boats that were abandoned on the coast near Sagua la Grande.

The Spaniards here are elated by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the filibustering steamer Horsa. Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, has cabled that the United States Government, acceding to the demand of the Spanish Legation, made real efforts to obtain the result arrived at by the court.

INNOCENT CUBANS KILLED.

Victims of the Spanish Troops in the Province of Havana.

HAVANA, May 23, via Tampa, Florida, May 26.—Col. Landa, operating around Quivican, this province, has killed the following "pacificos" during the last few days:

ALFONSO, JOSE, white, forty-five years; farmer, living near Quivican.

GONZALES, JOSE, white, seventy-six years; married.

HERNANDEZ, MARIANO, white, eighty years; widower.

MARTINEZ, ANTONIO, white, fifty years; married.

MEDERAS, MANUEL, white, forty-seven years; married.

One mulatto and one negro, names not learned. Two nephews of Manuel Mederas; names not learned.

All of the above belonged to the farming class and were good, honest people, and not insurgents. The colored men were laborers in cane fields on the Colonias leased by the white men who were killed. The latter were taken from their homes and killed on the presumption that they were rebel sympathizers. Their families have abandoned their homes and have fled in terror to Quivican.

Major Lopez of the Battalion Isabel la Catolica, in operations around San Antonio las Vegas, Havana Province, between the 18th and 20th of this month killed the following pacificos:

ESQUIVEL, ANDRESS, white, sixty years old; carpenter.

HERNANDEZ, AUBRASIO, white, forty-five years old, lessee of the farm Axcarate.

PLACENIA, SACARIAS, white, forty years.

PLACENIA, RAFAEL, white, forty-five years.

Eleven mulattoes and blacks, employed by white men whose names are not given, were also killed. These men were taken from the fields and from their houses and killed with machetes.

While Gen. Navarro, the Admiral of the fleet, was making an inspection tour around the coast of Pinar del Rio, he saw from his warship, the Reina Mercedes, what seemed to be a fort on the shore near Cortes. As there is no Spanish fort there, he assumed that it was a rebel structure and ordered it destroyed. About thirty shots were fired from the Mercedes's guns before the structure collapsed. A landing was made, and it was found that the ship had bombarded a water tank. Mr. Gregorio Palacios, the owner of the place, has filed a claim of $2,000 damages against the Government. He says that besides destroying his tank, the marines took the steam pump aboard ship as a trophy of war, and he wants pay for that also.

The Cubans of Sancti Spiritus say that the recently elected Deputy to the Cortes from their district, Señor de la Barcena, was elected by the insurgents. They explain that when the recent elections were held, the tellers cast votes for all the electors on the lists, and that as a majority of the people of that district joined the rebels, the Deputy was elected by them.

Armando Acevedo, the well-known lawyer of Matanzas, who was shot and killed at the corner of Gelabert and Ametra Streets in this city a few days ago, was without doubt a victim of the police. He was shot four times with a 44-calibre revolver, such as the police carry. Cubans declare the reason Acevedo was assassinated was that he has a brother Pedro, who is a colonel in the insurgent army. The affair caused a deep sensation in Matanzas.

THE GALVESTON GOING TO SEA.

Her Sailing Believed to be Connected with Cuban Affairs.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 26.—The revenue cutter Galveston, whose duty it is to patrol the Gulf coast from Brazos, Santiago, on the dividing line of the United States and Mexico, on the west, and Port Eads, at the mouth of the Mississippi, on the east, was ready for business to-day. It is announced that she will go to sea on a cruise to-morrow morning. She may go to sea, in fact she undoubtedly will, but it is safe to say that she will be found hovering around the entrance to Galveston harbor for several days to come, where she will be in touch with the Custom House officials at this port.

The coming of the Cuban agent, Señor Penez, to Galveston may have something to do with this and it may not have. At all events the cutter has been undergoing thorough and extensive repairs to her machinery and boilers. She has not been away from her dock at the elevator slip for over ten months. During this time new flues have been put in her boilers, and the engines have been placed in the best possible condition. All at once she is declared ready for sea. This declaration came so close on Señor Penez's arrival that to the superficial looker on some extra activity on the part of the revenue officers is naturally suggested.

THE CASE OF THE HORSA'S CAPTAIN.

A Petition for His Pardon to be Sent to the President.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—W. W. Kerr, counsel for Capt. J. H. S. Wiborg of the filibuster steamer Horsa, whose conviction and sentence in Philadelphia for violation of the neutrality laws was yesterday sustained by the United States Supreme Court, to-day prepared a petition to be presented to President Cleveland asking for a pardon for Capt. Wiborg. The petition, Mr. Kerr says, will be sent all over the United States for signatures.

The petition states that Capt. Wiborg was not one of the principals engaged in the transaction, but was only employed as master of the vessel and was under the control and direction of other persons; that a proper construction of the law had never before been determined; that his sentence to sixteen months' imprisonment and $300 fine was severe, and, under all the circumstances, it is asked that Executive clemency be extended him.

THE TOBACCO ORDER MODIFIED.

Leaf Bought Before It Was Issued May Be Exported from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The protest made by Secretary Olney against Capt. Gen. Weyler's prohibition of tobacco exports from Havana has been successful. He has been officially informed that all contracts for Cuban leaf tobacco entered into before the publication of the order prohibiting its exportation will be respected, and that citizens of the United States proving themselves to be bona fide owners of such tobacco prior to the promulgation of the order will be permitted to export the same as heretofore.

The removal of the prohibition will prevent further friction between the Governments of Spain and the United States. The word "protest" has been used in reference to the representations made to Spain on the subject by Secretary Olney, but the expression is a little too radical, Mr. Olney having confined his statements to the ordinary diplomatic language employed in making a request for a redress of alleged grievances.

It is clear, however, that the Spanish Government intends to allow the prohibition to stand, and that contracts for leaf tobacco made by American citizens after the Captain General's order will not avail to secure the shipment of the tobacco from Cuba.

THE TROUBLES IN CRETE.

British and French Warships Have Arrived at the Scene.

LONDON, May 26.—The Daily News will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that the British warship Hood and the French warships Neptune and Cosmao arrived at Canea, where there is serious trouble between the Turks and Christians.

The dispatch adds that private advices have been received to the effect that steamers conveying Turkish troops to Crete have passed Syra.

It is stated that twenty-five Christians and four Turks were killed in the fighting which took place Sunday and Monday. A large number on both sides were wounded.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—The official cholera returns show that there were nineteen deaths from the disease in Alexandria Monday, and thirty-seven deaths in Cairo.

—The United States training ship Essex arrived at Havre yesterday.

TRAINED FOR HUMANE WORK.

Young Women Graduated from a Brooklyn Institution.

Flowers, palms, ribbons, music, and speeches, with a band of young women in the regulation uniform—gingham dress, white cap, and apron—were the features of the graduation exercises of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses last evening. The exercises were held in the church adjoining the hospital, and it was filled with friends of the graduates and of the hospital.

L. Hastings Arnold, President of the Board of Trustees, presided and made the opening remarks. The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea made the address of the evening, and Miss Julia A. Estey of the graduates delivered the valedictory.

Diplomas were awarded to all the graduates by Dr. Daniel Simmons, Chief of Staff. Special badges were received by all but four of the new nurses. These were to have been presented by Mrs. Camden C. Dike, Chairman of the Board of Control, but a change in arrangement was made after the programmes were printed, and the presentation was made by Mr. Arnold.

The badge, which is of gold, bearing the red cross, the insignia of humanitarian work among the sick and wounded everywhere, is given only to graduates whose hospital work has been marked by special "diligence, capability, and faithfulness," and may be withdrawn at any time, according to an agreement signed by those who receive it, if they cease to practice the virtues for which it is given.

Those who were graduated are Miss Constance C. Carter, St. John, N. B.; Miss Louise A. Durham, Middletown, N. Y.; Miss Julia A. Estey, Seneca Castle, N. Y.; Miss Caroline A. Geddes, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Miss Harriette Wilcox Howard, New-London, Conn.; Mrs. Mary Parsons Johnson, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Miss Julia A. King, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Rosamond Lampman, Maryland, N. Y.; Miss Lizzie K. Martin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Eva McMahon, Deckertown, N. J.; Miss Evelyn G. Moise, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Clara Moor, Dover, Del.; Miss Jane Allen Nugent, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Mary V. Purse, Kenton, Del.; Miss Ella Quinn, Ridgewood, N. J.; Miss Hattie E. Sharpe, Patterson, N. J.; and Miss Eugenia F. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE RAPID TRANSIT DECISION.

Reasoning of the Appellate Division Justices Criticised.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the rapid transit question is, in effect a report of a board of business men far more than a judicial decision. The Judges here considered the question of rapid transit as a practical problem, and have condemned it—against the votes of the people, against the determination of the Legislature, against the mature judgment of the Rapid Transit Commission, composed of men entitled to and enjoying the fullest confidence of the community, against the opinion of the Commissioners appointed by the Court to decide whether the commission's plan should be carried out, and against the almost unanimous judgment and preference of the residents of the city.

Had the Court contented itself with deciding legal questions, it might be the duty even of disappointed and discontented citizens to be silent, leaving the court untrammeled even in the unsatisfactory discharge of its recognized functions. But when, instead of confining itself to those functions, the Court makes itself the orbits of the policy to be pursued by the taxpayers of the city in reference to improvement in transit, it invites criticism, and the comparison of its views and its reasoning with the views and reasoning of men quite as well fitted and legally qualified by the proper authorities to determine what should be done to furnish New-Yorkers with rapid transit.

Here, for instance, is one example of the logic by which the desires of the people are frustrated:

> As the Rapid Transit Commissioners here averred their intention to go as far as the debt limit will allow in the making of their building contract, there will be no question but that the boundary will be overstepped.

In other words, because the Commissioners have declared that they would do what the law permits, therefore, there is no question but that they will do what the law does not permit. We are told, however, that the Court determined the question in a business way, and looked at it like business men. If this be so, it is a warning not to intrust business problems to a court of justice, but to confine them strictly to the determination of legal questions. There were enough such questions to tax the industry and the learning of the Court if attention had been given to them. The doubts raised as to the constitutionality of the law, and so earnestly pressed by Mr. Bartlett might, if they had been considered, have so occupied the Court as to save it from the consideration of unfamiliar business problems. But it is evident that though the Court was not prepared to pronounce the rapid transit law unconstitutional, it suffered in their opinion from a defect quite as grave, it was obnoxious, and should not be enforced.

Here are some of the criticisms on the act, which demonstrate how hopelessly it pleaded for enforcement:

> There is no restriction upon the Rapid Transit Commissioners as to the amount they can render the city liable for—a power never before given to any board or body—and they may involve the city in an amount of obligation which would absolutely ruin and destroy its credit.

How could we expect the Court to sanction the exercise of such all-embracing powers?

Here is a further criticism of the act:

> The act provides that the city shall secure and assure to the contractor the rights to construct and operate free of all rights, claims, or other interference, whether by injunction, suit for damages, or otherwise, on the part of any owner, abutting owner, or other person, a condition absolutely impossible of fulfillment.

How could we expect the Court to enforce a law "absolutely impossible of fulfillment"?

We cannot but regret that the Court should not have put its decision plainly upon these obnoxious provisions of the law instead of interposing its own judgment as to the city's needs against the judgment and wishes of a community quite capable of taking care of itself, and which never intended to vest their courts with any other function than that of interpreting the law. P. F.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1896.

Mayor Appoints Mayor-Elect's Men.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 26.—Mayor-elect Edwin W. Fiske, in compliance with the request of Mayor Edson Lewis, has suggested the appointment of the following for members of the Board of Health: Dr. S. Oscar Myers, President, and Edward W. Weimar and Dr. Louis E. Bertine. The right to appoint the members of the Board of Health was given to the Mayor by recent amendments to the city charter. Mayor Lewis, though having the appointing power, desired that his successor should choose the men, as his own appointees, unless satisfactory to Mr. Fiske and reappointed by him, could only hold office to June 15, the date Mr. Fiske will assume the duties of Mayor.

WAR ON EX-SENATOR PLATT

WARNER MILLER ANSWERS SOME OF THE RECENT COMMENTS.

Elaborates His Position as to Gov. Morton's Presidential Candidacy and Attacks Mr. Platt for His Denunciation of Major McKinley—The Work of the Last Legislature Discussed, also Mr. Platt's Methods.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller made formal declaration of war against Mr. Platt last night. He gave out a statement in which he elaborated his position as to Gov. Morton's Presidential candidacy, and sharply attacked Mr. Platt for his recent denunciation of Major McKinley.

Mr. Miller discussed the late Legislature and its relations to Mr. Platt. He charges that Mr. Platt "worked" it for all it was worth, and with remarkable frankness speaks of Mr. Platt's issuing orders at his "Sunday school" in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and driving the members to enact vicious legislation. Mr. Miller said:

> My attention has been called to a statement in The Buffalo Express of Tuesday last, purporting to give my views upon the political situation in the State. I only returned to the city last night, and then saw The Buffalo Express for the first time. The statement is substantially correct, with two or three exceptions. It says that I stated I was for McKinley. I stated that I was for McKinley after Morton. It also says that I stated that one-half or more of the New-York delegates would be for McKinley. I did say that one-half of the delegates or more would be for McKinley, after Morton. I did say that I considered the attack upon McKinley by some leading Republicans in this State was outrageous, and I repeat that statement.
>
> Mr. Platt, in the papers of yesterday, returns to his attack upon McKinley "as a dangerous and misleading candidate." My opinion regarding McKinley as a candidate and an honorable man has been fully stated by myself, and need not be repeated here. But Mr. Platt adds that "the organization will make the stoutest fight it ever made for the Republican ticket this Fall."
>
> If McKinley is nominated it will take all the time from June to November for Mr. Platt to explain to the people of this country why he supported the candidate whom he has denounced as incompetent and not fit for the office of President. He has all the Democratic papers now howling at McKinley and repeating his criticisms of McKinley.
>
> The principal campaign documents of the Democratic Party will be the publication of the denunciations already made by Mr. Platt against McKinley.
>
> Mr. Platt, in his criticisms of my cause as set forth in my interview of the 15th, says that I was the first to pronounce for Mr. Morton at the Hoffman House. This statement by Mr. Platt demands that I should state some things which transpired at the meeting and previous to it. It matters not whether I was the first to pronounce for Mr. Morton at the dinner or not. The fact is that three or four other gentlemen spoke in favor of the candidacy of Gov. Morton before I gave any expression to my views. Further, a short time before going to that dinner I met Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where we were both living.
>
> I said to him that it had been reported to me that if the meeting decided to make a candidate of Mr. Morton that we would be expected to give a pledge to support Mr. Morton first, last, and always, whether there was any hope of nominating him or not, and I said that I would give no such pledge. That I would support Mr. Morton squarely and honestly so long as there was any possibility or probability of his nomination, but, after that I would take such action as I thought best in my judgement, and Mr. Platt, in most emphatic terms, agreed with me in the matter.
>
> Now he insinuates that by my saying that McKinley is my second choice, that I am violating my pledge to support Gov. Morton. I will let the Republican Party of the State judge as to that. Furthermore, no such pledge was made by anybody at the meeting, although it was suggested by one gentleman that such an assurance should be given to Gov. Morton.
>
> Now, it is a well-known fact among all people who have taken the pains to be informed upon this matter that Mr. Platt has always contemplated the possibility of being compelled to take some other candidate than Mr. Morton. During the past few months, whenever the candidacy of Gov. Morton has been discussed, it has been admitted that it would be impossible to secure enough delegates outside of the State to nominate him at the beginning, and that the only possible hope or chance of nominating him was that, if there came a dead-lock in the convention, New-York could secure enough votes from those who supported other candidates to make his nomination possible.
>
> Under these circumstances, I submit that no friend of Gov. Morton's candidacy would attack any other candidate, thereby rendering it impossible, in case of a dead-lock, for us to secure any of the votes of the candidate thus attacked. The true policy of the delegates from New-York was to treat every other candidate with courtesy and fairness, for in no other way could we hope for any consideration from them. Mr. Platt, by his vicious attacks upon McKinley, has made it absolutely impossible under any circumstances for any of the friends of McKinley in the convention to come to the support of Morton, and the people all over the country are asking this important question: "Is Gov. Morton responsible in any way, and does he approve of the attacks upon Major McKinley by Mr. Platt?" This is a question which ought to be answered in the negative, as I am sure Gov. Morton can thus answer it.
>
> Mr. Platt talks a good deal about the regular organization and what it would do, as though he were the organization. There is but one Republican organization in this State. Let us see what that is and how it is made. The Republican organization in this State includes every Republican voter, and all have equal rights. These voters, acting through their primaries, elect delegates to County and Assembly Conventions, and these County and Assembly Conventions elect delegates to a State Convention, and these delegates at the State Convention from each Congressional district act together and select the member of the State Committee from the representative Congressional districts. This is the way in which the organization is made up, and no man should be able to say that he controls it.
>
> The organization, as finally represented in the State Committee, should be comprised of free and independent men, who will represent in the committee the wishes of their constituents. It is a well-known fact that in several Congressional districts the present members of the State Committee do not represent the wishes of the majority of the Republicans of those districts. It is the duty of the Republicans in each district to see to it that when they send delegates to a State Convention that they be men who will in their actions properly represent them, both as to the candidates in the convention, and also in naming their representative in the State Committee.
>
> If McKinley is nominated for President, the party in this State will demand that the members of the State Committee shall be honestly and earnestly in favor of McKinley's election, and that the campaign shall be carried on by men in whom they have confidence that everything will be done that is possible for the success of the ticket. This is a most important matter, and I shall take occasion later to call attention to it.
>
> The time has come when the Republicans of this State will demand that their organization shall be free and open, and that its acts shall always be guided by the wishes of, and controlled in the interests of, the masses of the party, and not of a clique. Under our new Constitution has made a Senate of fifty members and a House of 150 members, and the people at the last election made these bodies both Republican by large majorities, and one of the chief reasons leading up to that result was the fact that the Democratic Senate and Assembly had been controlled absolutely by Richard Croker, the boss of Tammany Hall. No legislation passed in those days unless Croker gave his consent.
>
> The Republican Party will not consent that its Legislature shall be under the domination of any man. It will not consent that the Legislature shall be run by a long-distance telephone from New-York. It demands that the Legislature shall be a free and representative body, that all the people of the State shall be able to go to it and present their claims and their arguments and have them duly considered.
>
> I regret to say that this was not the case last Winter. Mr. Platt undertook openly to control the Legislature. Orders were sent out every Sunday afternoon from his room telling the Legislature what it could do the following week. Measures that were political in no sense were forced through, because they were made caucus measures, and thus members who would otherwise not have voted for them were dragooned into doing so.
>
> The personnel of the last Legislature was as good as we have had for a long time, and there were many independent men in it, but a majority of them were compelled through fear of having their bills fail or incurring the displeasure of Mr. Platt, to support measures which should not have passed.
>
> Representative committees of leading citizens were treated with scant courtesy, and measures were "jammed" through without any consideration for the wishes of the people or the probable effect upon the future of the party. If this is to continue longer, the Republican Party will as certainly be beaten as election day comes around.
>
> What the Republicans of this State demand is that the organization through its committee shall be thoroughly representative of a majority of the party, and for this a contest will be made in the coming campaign. If Mr. Platt desires the success of his party over and above everything else he will be heartily in accord with these sentiments.
>
> He talks about himself and the organization as never having bolted, and seems to infer that myself and my friends are the ones who make the trouble and do the bolting. Let's have a little history on that. In the famous Folger campaign Mr. Platt exerted all his power to defeat the renomination of Gov. Cornell, and secured the nomination of Judge Folger. He then immediately packed his grip-sack and went West. We know the result. Let me also call attention to his course in the Davenport campaign, and if Mr. Hackett, who was then a friend of Davenport and one of his managers is unwilling to repeat what he said to me concerning Mr. Platt's course in that campaign, let us go to Mr. Davenport himself and ask him as to the support Mr. Platt gave him. It is unnecessary to go further in this matter, but Mr. Platt with his record must not charge us with ever having been disloyal to the party, or having labored to defeat it.
>
> There can be peace and harmony in the party if everybody is willing that the wishes of all Republicans shall be fairly and honestly expressed at the primaries and at the conventions, and then everybody will accept the result and abide by it, and to this end I call upon all the Republicans of the State of New-York, who love their party and are jealous of their State's position and influence in the Nation's councils, to attend their party's caucuses and conventions, and to see to it that their representatives in the State Committee and conventions are in line with the sentiment of their own State and the Nation.

Mr. Platt said he must be excused from making any comment on Mr. Miller's statement last night.

CONTESTS AT ST. LOUIS.

Secretary Manley Says the Seats of 158 Delegates Are in Dispute.

AUGUSTA, May 26.—Secretary J. H. Manley has sent to Chairman Carter of the Republican National Committee a letter in which he says:

> Contests have been filed with me in the following States and districts. There are 67 contests, involving the rights of 158 delegates:
>
> Alabama—Four delegates at large, First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Districts—making twenty delegates in all.
>
> California—Third and Fourth Districts—four delegates.
>
> Delaware—Six delegates at large—six delegates.
>
> Florida—Four delegates at large, First and Second Districts—eight delegates.
>
> Georgia—Four delegates at large, First Ninth, and Eleventh Districts—ten delegates.
>
> Kentucky—Fifth District—two delegates.
>
> Louisiana—Four delegates at large, First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts—twelve delegates.
>
> Mississippi—Four delegates at large, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts—eighteen delegates.
>
> New-York—Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Districts—twelve delegates.
>
> North Carolina—Eighth District—two delegates.
>
> Pennsylvania—Third District—two delegates.
>
> South Carolina—Four delegates at large, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts—eighteen delegates.
>
> Tennessee—Sixth and Ninth Districts—four delegates.
>
> Texas—Four delegates at large, and every one of the thirteen districts—thirty delegates.
>
> Virginia—Second and Third Districts—four delegates.
>
> Arizona—Six delegates at large—six delegates.
>
> There may be other contests yet filed.

Mr. Manley thinks his list may be extremely interesting to McKinley men.

BACK FROM McKINLEY'S HOME.

John E. Milholland Says the Major Will Preserve Silence.

John E. Milholland, the leader of the McKinley boomers in this State, returned to this city from Canton, Ohio, yesterday. While in the Buckeye State he hobnobbed with Mark A. Hanna and the Napoleonic straddler who is after the Presidency, and came home burning with zeal to organize new branches of the McKinley League.

Evidently McKinley showed him the golden side of his shield. He told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night that he was confident the Republican Convention would adopt a platform which declared explicitly against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other ratio, until an international agreement was reached.

"I do not believe Major McKinley will define his position on the Cuban question, the Venezuelan question, the Armenian question, or any other question before the convention meets," said Mr. Milholland. "There is no more sense in asking him to define his position on the silver question. The convention will make a platform and Mr. McKinley will stand upon it."

"Have Mr. Quay and others, members of Congress, or the National Committee, who have recently been at Canton been invited to go there by Major McKinley?"

"I am willing to bet that they have gone of their own volition," said Mr. Milholland. "If you will find a single invitation to any of these men to visit Major McKinley, I will give $50 for it. I will agree to redeem each and every one that can be produced at that figure. The simple truth is that the latch string is always out at Major McKinley's, and any gentleman is welcome."

Mr. Milholland said that a wrong impression had gone out as to the "new" or "provisional" committee to manage the State campaign this year.

"In most of the counties in the State," he said, "the organization is open to all Republicans. They may take a hand in the party management, and it would be foolish to attempt to build up another organization there. But there are a few counties, notably New-York, Onondaga, and Albany, where the regular organization is not open to all Republicans, and it is in these that the fighting will be done. There will be no new organizations, except in the sense that new blood may come to the front in the management of the party's affairs."

A PROHIBITION SPLIT.

The Silver Question Cutting a Figure at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 26.—It is very probable that the "broad gauges" and "narrow guages" will have a hard fight for control of the Prohibition National Convention, which will meet to-morrow.

Mr. Bentley of Nebraska, the so-called "broad-gauge" champion, declares that without a free-silver plank in the platform, and an indorsement of woman suffrage, he will not accept the Presidential nomination. Mr. Levering of Maryland, the "narrow-gauge" man, says in equally positive terms that he will not consent to be the champion of the party unless the issue shall be confined to the one question of prohibition, leaving out all others.

Ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas, declares that without positive declaration for free silver the party will not receive in any Western State one-sixth of the support it can otherwise claim.

Collateral issues are being raised by the "reform party," which held a meeting this afternon and expects to exercise considerable influence on the convention.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John B. Sheriff.

John B. Sheriff of the Hanover National Bank, New-York, who was so seriously injured by being thrown from his horse on Sunday, died at the General Hospital, Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. Despite the fact that he had the best possible care at the hospital, aided by consultation and advice of eminent surgeons from New-York, he never recovered consciousness.

Mr. Sheriff was born in Prince George County, Md. and entered the Hanover National Bank fifteen years ago as a boy, working his way up to the position of Loan Clerk, a place of great trust and responsibility. His kindness of heart, pleasant manners, and unswerving fidelity, won for him a host of friends, and he was beloved by the officers and directors of the bank, as well as by his fellow-clerks. All those whose business with the bank brought them in contact with him have only kind words to say in his memory.

Obituary Notes.

—Edward Whitney, an old-time Boston merchants, and formerly connected with the firms of Sprague & Soule and Witney, Pousland & Co., the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, Simpson Dry Dock Company, and the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company, died yesterday, aged eighty-one. He was a brother of Miss Whitney, the soulptress.

—Seth W. Beebe died yesterday at Bristol, Conn., aged fifty-seven years. He was the founder of the manufacture of bicycle bells at Bristol. Mr. Beebe served during the war in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He lived at Bay City, Mich., for about twenty years after the war.

—Dr. William E. Magill, one of the oldest dentists in Pennsylvania, died yesterday at Pittsburg, from an apoplectic stroke. He was President of the Pennsylvania Dental Association. He leaves a wife and four sons, one of whom is Lieut. Magill, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—The Thompson and Knapp Blocks at Malone, N. Y., in which were the wholesale hardware store of Thompson Brothers, J. J. Murphy's general merchandise store, and the law offices of F. G. Paddock and J. C. Saunders, burned yesterday. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $40,000.

—Fire at Dallas, Texas, destroyed A. P. Block's wall paper house, C. Ott's gun store, A. J. Knight's wall paper house, and American Express office. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

—The boarding house of the American Electric Works at Phillipsdale, R. I., was burned. Loss, $12,000.

—The mule barn of the Greenwood breaker, Scranton, Penn., with thirty-six mules, was burned. Loss, $15,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—2:15 A. M.—359 East Fifty-eighth Street; Morris Greenthal; damage slight.

—2 P. M.—304 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Henry Lutz; damage slight.

—2:45 P. M.—650 East Sixteenth Street; Frank Lee, drug store; damage, $10.

—3:35 P. M.—792 Ninth Avenue; H. O'Reilly; damage, $25.

—10 P. M.—277 and 279 Canal Street; Amil Kegleburg, restaurant, in basement, and Heckett, Carhart & Co., clothiers; damage, $7,500.

IT MOVES IN THE BEST CIRCLES. CLEVELAND SWELL SPECIAL CYCLE.—Adv.

THE RAINES LAW UPHELD

CONSTITUTIONALITY AFFIRMED BY THE STATE COURT OF APPEALS.

No Force in the Contention that the Division of Excise Moneys Is Improper—Two-thirds Majority of Each House of the Legislature Not Requisite Under the Circumstances—The Einsfeld Case Made the Basis for a Sweeping Decision.

ALBANY, May 26.—The constitutionality of the Raines liquor tax law was affirmatively decided to-day by the Court of Appeals.

The decision was reached through a test case brought by Fred G. Einsfeld on behalf of the People against the New-York City Excise Board. It was an appeal from a judgment and order of the Appellate Division of the First Department, rendered in April last, which affirmed a judgment and order entered on the decision of Justice Pryor at Special Term March 26 last, which dismissed the writ of certiorari granted March 24 and confirmed the proceedings of the New-York City Excise Board, which was sought to be reviewed by the writ.

Einsfeld is the proprietor of a saloon in New-York City. He applied to the New-York Excise Board for a license to conduct his business for a period of one year from March 23. The application was refused solely upon the ground of want of power, in that, under the Raines liquor tax law, there was no power in the board to issue a license for a term expiring later than April 30, 1896. That was the date upon which all Excise Boards were swept out of existence by the Raines law. Thereupon Einsfeld presented to the Court a petition for a writ of certiorari.

Justice Pryor, entertaining a doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, concluded that he could not declare the enactment of the Legislature unconstitutional. The only question presented on this appeal was as to whether or not the act was Constitutional. Its constitutionality was attacked before the Court of Appeals on the following grounds:

1. The law was passed in violation of Article III., Section 20, of the Constitution, in that it appropriated public moneys for local purposes, and was not passed with the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, but by only a majority vote.

2. It ignored and violated the Constitutional classification of cities, and attempted to create a classification in conflict with Section 2 of Article XII. of the Constitution.

3. The bill should have been submitted to Mayors of cities of the first class, in that as to those cities it was not a general law nor a general city law, but was a consolidation into one statute of special city laws so far as concerned cities of the first class. The provisions as to the tax payable and the penalty for violation of the law in New-York City had no application to Brooklyn, and those as to Brooklyn had no application as to Buffalo, all of which cities were of the first class.

4. The law was distinctly a tax measure as distinguished from a police regulation for the restriction of the liquor traffic. As such it violated the Constitutional prohibition against taking the property of the citizen without due process of law, in that neither the taxes assessed under it nor the punishments for violations were uniform throughout the State, nor even in the City of New-York, and that it discriminated arbitrarily both in the amount of taxation and the extent of the punishments against the City of New-York when compared with other cities of the first class.

The Court of Appeals opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the Raines law was written by Chief Justice Andrews, in which all the Judges concur. The opinion says:

> The sole question involved in this appeal is the constitutionality of the Raines law. The question of constitutionality was passed upon by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department. We concur in the conclusions reached, and can add but little to the very cogent and satisfactory opinion delivered.
>
> 1. The fact that the purpose for which an appropriation is made is public does not withdraw it from the inhibition of the section, if the purpose is also local. An act may be local although public within this section of the Constitution. Seventy-five years have elapsed since the Constitutional provision now in question first became part of the organic law, and during that long period this practice, under statutes which were enacted without a two-thirds vote, has prevailed, and has never hitherto been challenged as a violation of the Constitution. This legislative policy, which has prevailed for so long a period, sanctioned by numerous statutes, never questioned in the courts, and acquiesced in by all departments of the State government, is a practical construction of the Constitutional provision now in question, that an appropriation of excise moneys to the use of towns and cities under acts passed by a majority vote is not an infraction of the Constitution, and this construction ought not now to be disturbed.
>
> 2. We perceive no force in the objection based upon the departure in the act of 1896 from the classification of cities made by Article 12, Section 2, of the Constitution. The conclusive answer to the Constitutional objection based on this section is that the act of 1896 is neither a general nor special city law, nor does it relate to the "property, affairs, or government" of cities. It is a general State excise law, with such special provisions and adaptations to localities as to the Legislature seemed proper.
>
> 3. The objection that the law of 1896 was a special city law which, under Article 12, Section 2, of the Constitution, ought to have been referred to the Mayors of the cities affected, has been answered in the consideration of the other objections based on this section. It was not a special city law. It did not relate to the "property, affairs, or government" of any city within the meaning of the section referred to.

The opinion concludes: "We find no ground for questioning the constitutionality of the act of 1896, and we therefore affirm the judgment below."

OPINION AS TO "HOTELS."

The Building Department's Attorney Gives Rulings as to Alterations.

John Vinton Dahlgren, Attorney to the Department of Buildings, gave an elaborate opinion yesterday in answer to questions asked him by Superintendent Constable as to whether any building in the City of New-York can have its occupancy and use changed from that for which it has been built, or has been used, to that of a hotel without complying with the law controlling the construction of hotels.

The questions grew out of the fact that many saloon keepers holding hotel licenses under the Raines liquor-tax law are remodeling their buildings so as to provide the ten rooms for guests required by the act.

In his opinion, Mr. Dahlgren gives these conclusions:

> First—The use and occupancy of a building cannot be changed so as to be occupied as a "hotel"
>
> 1. If erected or altered after April 9, 1892, and over 35 feet high, without making the same fireproof, as provided in Section 20, Chapter 275, Laws of 1892;
>
> 2. If erected or altered after April 9, 1892, without concreting the floor of the cellar or lowest story with suitable materials not less than 3 inches thick, as set forth in Section 16, Chapter 275, Laws of 1892;
>
> 3. If a dwelling, without placing a stop cock in the sidewalk at or near the curb, and so arranged as to allow of shutting off at that point, as directed by Section 26, Chapter 275, Laws of 1892;
>
> 4. If more than three stories in height, without complying with the provisions of Section 34, (having reference to fire-escapes,) if required so to do by the Superintendent of Buildings;
>
> 5. If erected or altered between July 5, 1887, and April 9, 1892, without conforming to the provisions above quoted, of Section 6 and Section 26 of Chapter 566, Laws of 1887;
>
> 6. If erected or altered between June 9, 1885, and July 5, 1887, without complying to Section 6, Chapter 456, Laws of 1885.
>
> Second—The use and occupancy of a building can be changed so as to be occupied as a "hotel" if erected prior to June 9, 1885, without making any alterations therein, excepting, however, such as are hereinbefore required by subdivisions 3 and 4 of the first division of this recapitulation.

Mr. Dahlgren's review of the sections of the law bearing on the questions asked is of great length, and presents each step of his reasoning in reaching the conclusions given.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Iroquois, Bearse, Charleston May 24, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Australian, (Ital.,) Brigneti, Junin 67 ds., with nitrate of soda to Hemingway & Brown; vessel to master.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Cook, Hamburg May 5, Rotterdam 9, and Swansea 13, with mdse. to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M.

Ship George Stetson of Bath, Me., Murphy, San Francisco 116 ds., with mdse. to John Rosenfeld's Sons; vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Ship Daniel Barnes, Arpe, Hongkong 103 ds., with mdse. to Smith & Schipper; vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Larcaruna, (Ital.,) Genaro, Lisbon 33 ds., with mdse. to order; vessel to master.

SS Comanche, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:30 A. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.—Southwest, moderate breeze, clear, smoky off shore.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:58 P. M. to-day.

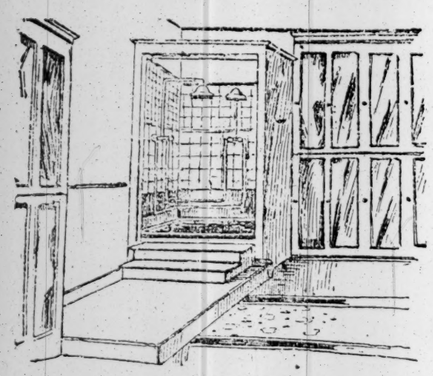
SCORES OF LIVES LOST.

Michigan's Cyclone More Disastrous than at First Reported.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—The cyclone which swept the northern portion of Oakland County last evening cut a path half a mile wide and sixteen miles long, from west to east, clearing the earth of nearly everything movable. About forty persons were killed outright and fully that number were injured, some of whom will die.

The cyclone first struck the earth six miles west of Ortonville and passed half a mile north of that village. In these six miles of country before Ortonville was reached, fifte

BICYCLES.



FREE to all purchasers of STEARNS and TOURIST wheels, (either cash or Installment.)

Located right at the entrance to the Park, in Main Building of

THE TINKHAM CYCLE COMPANY,

306-310 West 59th St. Branch, No. 20 Warren St.

GREAT BICYCLE SALE.

Five Hundred $85.00 Bicycles at.... $60 CASH

Or Sold on Installments:
$15.00 down and $6.25 per month.

Have years of reputation and are the best wheels in New-York at the price.

If you can afford to pay $100 and want the fastest, safest, and easiest running bicycle built, buy the **Spalding.** Price $100, same to all. Price and quality guaranteed. On easy terms, $20.00 down and $8.50 per month.

Bargains in New and Second-hand Wheels.

$40 cash, or $10.00 down and $4.25 per month | $60 cash, or $15.00 down and $6.25 per month
$50 cash, or $10.00 down and $5.00 per month | $75 cash, or $15.00 down and $6.50 per month

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

126-130 NASSAU STREET.

SPALDING-BIDWELL CO., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d Street.

BICYCLES.

The Marble Showers, Luxuriant Looker and Lounging Rooms, and Airy Practice Halls

OF THE

Yellow Fellow Club are

Located right at the entrance to the Park, in Main Building of

THE TINKHAM CYCLE COMPANY,

306-310 West 59th St. Branch, No. 20 Warren St.

GREAT BICYCLE SALE.

Five Hundred $85.00 Bicycles at.... $60 CASH

Or Sold on Installments:
$15.00 down and $6.25 per month.

Have years of reputation and are the best wheels in New-York at the price.

If you can afford to pay $100 and want the fastest, safest, and easiest running bicycle built, buy the **Spalding.** Price $100, same to all. Price and quality guaranteed. On easy terms, $20.00 down and $8.50 per month.

Bargains in New and Second-hand Wheels.

$40 cash, or $10.00 down and $4.25 per month | $60 cash, or $15.00 down and $6.25 per month
$50 cash, or $10.00 down and $5.00 per month | $75 cash, or $15.00 down and $6.50 per month

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

126-130 NASSAU STREET.

SPALDING-BIDWELL CO., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d Street.

We Make Wheels Too!

Eldredge & Belvidere.

They are the Lightest Running Wheels on Earth and Strictly High Grade.

We Always Made Good Sewing Machines! Why Shouldn't We Make Good Wheels?

QUALITY GUARANTEED THE BEST

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Agents,
101 Duane St., New-York City.
NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO.,
BELVIDERE, ILLS.

Orient Cycles To Rent

at 1,790 Broadway, New-York, and 1,216 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; they have 10 POINTS of peculiar merit that deserve your attention before buying. For sale at the above stores and at

WALTHAM MFG. CO., 240 Broadway.

Look at our SARACEN for $75.

MEDICAL.

A.—DR. WILLIAMSON, WOMEN'S DISEASES. Established 30 years. Sanitarium, 195 Lenox Av. Hours, 9 to 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By two women to take care of house; reference can be had from the Young Women's Christian Association. A. B., 753 6th Av.

CARETAKER.—By respectable widow, (one child,) house to look after for Summer; is also first-class laundress; best reference. Hayes, 644 3d Av.

CARETAKER.—By respectable Protestant woman and daughter, the care of gentleman's house for Summer months. Mrs. Porter, 306 West 30th St.

CARETAKER.—For family going in the country, or house for sale or rent; best reference from former employers. Caretaker, 50 West 69th St.

CARETAKER.—By reliable colored woman, (widow,) to take care of house for Summer; city reference. Hicks, 146 West 53d St.; ring two bells.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid or waitress alone; country preferred; first-class references. M. Anderson, 563 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommended; city or country. Apply, present employer's, 5 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; five years' city references; willing to assist with other work. 32 West 69th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best references; no cards. 565 3d Av., near 37th St.; Cushin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; two years' reference; country preferred. 226 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation in the country for her Protestant chambermaid; will be disengaged June 1. 49 East 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Tuesday, 110 West 100th St., care of Small.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 769 2d Av., 42d St., Corcoran's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. L. B. Icre, 115 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; good city reference; city or country. 262 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By good girl as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred. 338 Lexington Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; good reference. 425 Amsterdam Av.; Mrs. Mullen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to get situation for her chambermaid. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 7 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to the country wishes to place a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting. 30 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 176 West 95th St.; Durfie's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; present employer can be seen. 46 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable young woman as chambermaid in small private family; best city reference; city or country. 259 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; city references. 117 West 30th St., shoe store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; assist plain washing if desired; city references. 916 6th Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing and obliging; first-class city references. 409 East 17th St. T. K.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; will assist with plain washing if desired; city references. 916 6th Av.; store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class English Protestant in private family; best references. 8 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with other work; city references. Call, two days, at 59 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person for chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; city reference. A., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or do sewing and chamberwork, or wait on a lady; good city reference. 653 2d Av., Duffy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation in the country for an excellent chambermaid; will be disengaged June 1. 49 East 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do waiting. Can be seen at present employer's, 10 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork, washing, and ironing; has good city reference; no objection to the country. 610 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Highly recommended. Apply, at present employer's, 35 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl in private family; highest reference. B. C., 728 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; best city reference. 83 East 25th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a refined and competent young woman permanent home in kind Christian family to do up-stairs work; best city references. Present employer's, 861 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A traveling lady desires a position for her chamber maid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend as thoroughly competent. 23 East 48th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, traveling, desires a position for her chambermaid, who is willing to assist with washing or waiting; one she can highly recommend. 23 East 48th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 150 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress; accustomed to sewing with a dressmaker. Present employer's, 130 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid; present employer can be seen. Call, Tuesday afternoon, at 140 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call, two days, at 345 West 59th St.; ring Crowe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young woman as chambermaid and to care for grown children, or to do plain sewing; willing and obliging; best reference. Care of Morron, 1,358 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; would assist with laundry work; city or country; highest references. P., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call Wednesday, New-Amsterdam Flats, 181 West 75th St., care Mrs. Keegan.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds salads; no objection to country; best city reference. M. G., 398 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two girls to do chamberwork and waiting in private country boarding house; good reference. 304 East 75th St., Fleming's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with waiting or plain sewing; six years' reference from present employer. 14 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; highest reference. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 878 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and sewer; private faimly; six years' reference from last place. 200 West 84th St., ring Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Norwegian girl; best references. 17 West 49th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thorough cook, in private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meat, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies; first-class baker all kinds; first-class city reference last employer. C., 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by a Protestant young woman; can do dinners and luncheons; understands her business thoroughly; private family only; best city reference. C. M., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands cooking and baking in all their branches, creams, jellys, sherbets, entrées, and courses of dinners; country preferred. Store, 402 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant young woman; understands soups, meats, entrées, game, pastry, and preserving, creams and ices; private family; city or country; wages, $30 to $35; best city reference. S. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook, with best city personal reference; present employer can be seen; disengaged in a few days; wages, $25 to $30. Ellen, Box 355 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent cook; best city and country references; short distance in country; with or without kitchenmaid. M. C., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook and laundress; good city reference; willing to go to the country. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Brennan's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; first-class; understands French and American cooking; private family only; wages, $30 to $35; best reference. M. K., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $25; best city reference. Christina, 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent French cook, who understands her business in all its branches; will be disengaged from present employer's after June 1. 29 East 38th St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best of city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class, experienced French cook in private family; can take full charge of kitchen, with kitchenmaid; Boston preferred; best city reference. M. L., 203 West 38th St.

COOK.—By a cook in a private family; thorough in all branches of cooking and baking; excellent pastry; two years' highest personal reference. 206 West 37th St., ring twice; no cards.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman; recommended by lady; six years' references in Newport and city; where kitchenmaid is kept. Louise, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook in a private family; will assist with washing; first-class city references. 929 3d Av., near 56th St., first bell.

COOK.—A lady traveling desires a position for her very excellent cook, whom she can highly recommend as thoroughly competent. 23 East 48th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young American woman as cook or cook and laundress; best personal reference; city or country. Browning, 752 Columbus Av., 97th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; excellent baker; assist with coarse washing; small private family; best city reference. 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; good city references. 407 East 51st St., top floor; no cards.

COOK—NURSE.—By good cook and plain laundress; daughter as child's nurse or second girl; city or country; car fare expected. O., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, sid dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. 465 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman; understands her business in all branches, in good private family; city of country; good city references. L. H., 224 West 36th St.; Ambery's box.

COOK.—A traveling lady desires a position for her very excellent cook, whom she highly recommends as thoroughly competent. 23 East 48th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By German girl as plain cook in private family; will assist with washing. Pittendorfer, 235 East 74th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a good situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 20 East 60th St.

COOK.—By a tidy German cook; wash, iron, or general housework; city or country. 101 East 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; speaks good English; best city reference. M. D., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By mother and daughter as cook and do up-stairs work; reference. 227 West 67th St.

COOK.—By competent woman; day or week; no objection to coarse washing; city reference. G. M., 145 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. M., 226 East 39th St., janitor.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; will do coarse washing; city or country; best reference. 342 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good family cook; good city reference from last place. 435 West 35th St., first bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; personal city references. M. H., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—English; excellent in all branches; twenty years' experience in the kitchen; age, 38; personal references. G. L., 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure situation for her cook; country preferred; willing to do coarse washing; no cards. 317 West 103d St.

COOK.—Norwegian; first-class cook; good reference; apply at present employer's, 28 West 11th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; do plain washing; reference; no objection to country for Summer. 214 East 84th St., Degman's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in American family; understands her business in all its branches; last employer can be seen. 210 East 45th St.

COOK.—By young girl in private family; good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; good reference. 129 West 100th St.; Walsh's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; willing to help with washing; best city references; in small private family. 30 East 35th St.

COOK.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure a place for a competent chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry; city or country. 33 East 67th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; first-class city reference. 32 East 40th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls together; one as competent cook, other as waitress; best city references. 880 3d Av., corner 53d St.

COOK.—By a Canadian Protestant woman as cook; good city referen ce; city or country; good baker. R. R., 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swedish cook; city and Washington references; wages, $50. Cook, 849 2d Av., delicatessen store.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook; understands her duties well; wages, $25; city references. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By North Ireland girl, best city references, as cook. Call, two days, 1,601 Broadway, first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook. 325 West 44th St.; Flynn's bell.

COOK.—Disengaged June 1; best of personal reference. 491 6th Av.

COOK.—As good family cook; good baker; city reference. E. M., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; at present in employment. 12 West 70th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; best city reference. 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in the country. 338 Lexington Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By refined North German as experienced cook; city reference. 404 7th Av.; fare expected.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—PARLORMAID.—A lady leaving the city wishes to secure positions for two competent girls, one as excellent cook, the other as parlormaid and seamstress or lady's maid. Can be seen at present employers from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M., 14 West 53d St., for two days.

COOK.—By a first-class young cook in a small American family; city or country; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, entrées, desserts, creams, &c.; wages, $30 to $35; excellent references; last employer can be seen. N. C., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS and Chambermaid.—By two girls together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; have best references. 510 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a good situation for her cook. 20 East 60th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By excellent cook; good laundress; by day or week; car fare expected. N., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—References. H., 491 Columbus Av., store, or 503 Columbus Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; a few engagements by the day; cuts by S. T. Taylor's system; fits skirts and waists perfectly and stylishly; satisfaction guaranteed; terms moderate. 423 Union St., Brooklyn.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By educated, experienced German as governess or nursery governess, to take entire charge of children; 11 years' first-class references. Hamburg, 1,140 Broadway.

GOVERNESS or SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl, twenty-one years old, of good education; newly arrived; in private family; best reference. 286 7th Av, first floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Parisian nursery governess seeks Summer position; first-class references. French Governess, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, North German, (Hanover;) pure accent; good sewer; fond of children; city or country. Mrs. Devina, 28 Sutton Place.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Parisienne, as nursery governess or lady's companion; would travel; highly recommended. 234 West 39th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper and manager in fine family, club, or hotel; capable; kind to children; unexceptionable reference; city or country. Housekeeper, 159 West 45th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thorough housekeeper for hotel or bachelor apartment house; highest references. L. L., 387 8th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By two competent girls; willing to do work of small private family in the country; best ceiy reference. 1,090 Park Av.; Lyon's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By two competent girls to do the work of small private family; willing to go to the country. 453 West 50th St., McKone's bell.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl to do housework in a small private family. Can be seen, at present employer's, 2 East 75th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl in private family to do general housework; good reference. 343 East 39th St

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do housework in small family; city reference. 318 East 32d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By strong young girl as kitchenmaid or to do general housework in private family; reference. 148 West 17th St., first floor. M. Sweeney; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or DRESSMAKER.—French; disengaged June 1; would like engagement with private family during Summer; excellent dressmaker; perfect packer; very capable to wait on ladies; city or country. Marguerite, Box 283 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; A1 class dressmaker; formerly with Redfern and Mrs. Thurn, 5th Av.; good hairdresser, packer; best French education; highest Paris and city references. Léonie, 253 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged French person; excellent seamstress; accustomed to travel; no objection city or country; first-class reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for a capable lady's maid; good hairdresser and seamstress. Present employer's, 5 East 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; good packer; best city reference. B. C., 237 East 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; experienced in all her duties; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. A., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By refined North German as lady's maid or nurse; best of reference. E. Wrede, 132 East 17th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swede; experienced traveler and packer; gives massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

MAID or ATTENDANT.—By a French maid as attendant to a lady while crossing the ocean, or would travel one or two months. Present employer can be seen Wednesday morning before 12 o'clock at 6 East 38th St.

MAID.—By a refined North German as maid to lady or grown children; neat seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; city or country; city reference. Reliable, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an educated North German as maid to elderly lady or growing children; neat seamstress; city or country; city reference. Trustworthy, Box 351 Times, Up Town.

MAID or GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant, as maid or nursery governess; present employers; no objection to traveling. 725 Park Av.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to grown children; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, at present employer's, at 138 West 58th St., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

MAID.—By a middle-aged person as maid or attendant to invalid lady; understands all kinds of needlework; first-class references. L. T., 26 East 74th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her maid and seamstress; is also an excellent chambermaid and willing to take charge of a child. Apply, after 10 A. M., at 127 East 30th St.

MAID.—By competent French maid; first-class dressmaker; excellent packer; city or country; good reference. Marie, Box 343 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. E. M., 270 West 34th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent in all duties; good hairdresser, packer, and traveler. 329 East 43d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent in all branches; large family washings at home; by dozen or month; reasonable; fine laces and curtains repaired, and cleaned equal to new; personal reference from first-class private families. Mrs. Borel, 153 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires a position for an excellent young woman as laundress, who understands her work. Call at 40 West 54th St., between 9 and 10; present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress in a private family; city or country; nine years' city reference. M., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress; small family; willing to assist with other work; best personal references. A. M., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as competent laundress and assist with light chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 653 2d Av., Duffy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; will do some chamberwork; best references; country. 178 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; willing to go in country; good city reference. 590 3d Av., Foxton's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; willing to go in country; five years' reference. 590 3d Av., Foxton's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in a private family; city references. 117 East 53d St., Healey's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. K. F., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress in a small private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; reference. M. K., 214 East 81st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; first-class reference. M. Flood, 153 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; references. Coughlin, 115 East 97th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference. 149 West 36th St

Nurses.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent American Protestant to infant or growing children; personal reference; good sailor. S. W., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse and to do sewing, or assist with light chamberwork; first-class references; no objection to country. 1,515 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent, reliable French person as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; very best city references. 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent young American woman as child's nurse; city or country; best personal references. Janicke, 239 East 112th St.

NURSE.—By a trained medical and surgical nurse; will take entire charge of an invalid. Professional, 387 8th Av.

NURSE.—By girl of 22, lately landed, to take care of baby; willing and obliging. 436 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By young American girl as nurse to children; city reference. Sadie Girvin, 1,028 1st Av.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; first-class references. Call, two days, at 348 East 57th St.

NURSE.—French; to take care of children and sew; best reference. A. D., 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a respectable German girl as nurse; good reference. 93 3d Av., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; take full charge; thoroughly competent; bottle baby; willing, obliging; two years' best city reference from last place. 109 East 60th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's or child's nurse where the entire charge is required; is thoroughly experienced in bottle babies; has first-class personal city reference. Apply where at present employed, or address Nurse, 509 River St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE or GOVERNESS.—By a French nursegoverness; from Paris; age 19; able to teach French, and willing to travel; wishes a situation with growing children, $18 to $20 a month. Mme. Richard, 115 West 26th St.

NURSE.—Lady desires situation for a thoroughly competent, trustworthy, infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience; can highly recommend her. 671 Fifth Av.

NURSE.—By a young American woman as child's nurse; city or country; best personal references; thoroughly experienced. Browning, 752 Columbus Av., 97th St.

NURSE.—By refined young woman as nurse to one or two children; willing and obliging; highest references. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 878 Lexington Av.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—Will go to country. 49 Columbus Av.; ring Conovan's bell.

UNDER NURSE.—A lady wishes to get a place for young French girl as under nurse or to make herself generally useful. Call, until Wednesday, at 322 West 76th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; wait on elderly lady; do light chamberwork; best city reference. Present employer's, 6 West 18th St.; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German; middle-aged; as seamstress and chambermaid, or for grown children; best city references. 15 Sutton Place.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; wishes more engagements by day or week; terms reasonable. A. O., 264 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; can cut and fit; will go by the day for $1.50. 183 Lexington Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving the city wishes to find situations for her two girls; one as waitress, other as laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, two days, at 53 West 73d St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as waitress in private family; no objection to the country; best reference; last employer can be seen; no cards. 230 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family going to country for Summer; best references. S., 311 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent waitress; will assist with chamberwork; present employers can be seen. 24 East 49th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young American as first-class waitress or seamstress and assist with chamberwork; would travel; country preferred. 479 9th Av.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to place competent waitress. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 12, present employer's, 125 East 57th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; small, first-class family. Call, 11 to 12, at 33 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young woman; first-class waitress; best city reference. 138 West 52d St., Florentine's bell.

WAITRESS.—By good waitress. Call, present employer's, from 11 to 2, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 9 East 33d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMADI.—By competent Protestant girl; private family; city or country; best reference. 407 West 54th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By first-class German girl; capable in all branches; country preferred; best reference. 593 2d Av., rear.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress; good carver; best city reference. K. M., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class Protestant; can take butler's place; in private family; best reference. J., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress; good carver; best city reference. K. M., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as waitress; first-class city reference; present employer can be seen. 27 West 49th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to take family washing home; references. Mrs. J. Lynch, 113 West 60th St.

Miscellaneous.

ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE and MASSEUSE.—Will give her services for passage to Europe; excellent sailor; personal references. A. K., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

MANICURE.—Young lady would like a few private customers at her parlors or out; élite only; open at 9 A. M. Miss Helen, 26 West 27th St., near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and REMINGTON OPERATOR.—Experienced, willing, quick, and correct; not afraid of work or long hours. R. E. M., Box 210 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, rapid, and accurate; also position for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

TO EUROPE.—By a refined young girl to go with lady to Europe for passage; references. Norwegian, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By experienced French couple; well recommended as to ability and good character; fully capable of taking entire charge; family going abroad; excellent references. P. G., Box 288 Times Up Town.

BUTLER.—Age, 25; willing, obliging, and good tempered; can furnish the best personal and written references as butler and valet. P. L., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—By first-class, competent man; Swiss; single; make himself generally useful; city or country; good city references. William, Advertising Office, 157 East 57th St.

BUTLER.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; wages, $50. Butler, 7 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend his butler, who has lived in his service three years; sober, trustworthy man. G. P., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single, thoroughly competent; former and last employers can be seen or heard from. C. W., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; with first-class reference. John T., 211 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class Frenchman, understands his duties in all branches, in private family; city or country; good city references. G. D., 224 West 36th St.; Ambery.

BUTLER.—English; with second man or assistance; several years' good references from present employer, who may be seen. Butler, 7 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—Is good valet; Frenchman; good table decorator; speaks little English; good recommendations from Paris and city. Celestine, 105 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By English-trained servant; good valet; thoroughly competent, sober, and willing; first-class references. Butler, 50 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—By well-experienced Englishman; middle-age; good city references. W. J., care Mrs. Flynn, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Lady wants position for her butler, whom she will highly recommend. Thomas, Box 286 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single-handed or with assistant; city references. B. S., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Swiss; age, 26; thoroughly first-class first-class references. A. B., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; also good valet; can be well recommended. 23 West 52d St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; city or country; first-class city references. G. S., care of Mr. Boylan, 44 West 15th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class man as butler; also good valet. Can be recommended at 23 West 52d St., present employer's.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Englishman; thoroughly experienced; good personal reference. G. R., 459 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent Swiss German; single; willing and obliging; first-class references. Herman, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—In private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept, present employer can be seen. P. G., 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; perfectly honest and sober; first-class city and personal references. F., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or COOK.—Bachelor's apartments; city or country; city reference; gentleman can be seen. D. B., 405 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; tall; nine years' Paris and highest city references; competent; good French accent. Henri, 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman just disengaged; first-class references; city or country. French, 928 6th Av., in store.

BUTLER.—By a Swede, as butler, or single-handed; first-class references. Williams, 210 East 29th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Japanese in private family; experienced; best city reference. T., Box 205 Times.

BUTLER.—English; three years in last place, or steward for yacht. Butler, Box 315 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class German butler in a private family; thoroughly experienced and first-class city references. 154 West 50th St.

BUTLER or SINGLEHANDED.—By Englishman; good city personal reference. George, 262 West 52d St.

BUTLER or VALET—COOK.—By man and wife; man first-class butler or valet; wife excellent cook; city or country. 158 East 49th St.

BUTLER—Single handed or second man, where three men are kept; two years' good character. W. A., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler and useful man; moderate wages; best references. Advertiser, 78 West 48th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman as butler and valet; first-class city references. B. N., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; just disengaged; first-class references. White, 10 West 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—MAID, &c.—By man and wife; one little girl; man as butler and useful all around; wife as maid or seamstress; has own machine; useful; or both will undertake work of small private family; highest reference from nobility and gentry, Ireland; highly recommended in city. T. Ryan, Reunion Hotel, 16 Greenwich St.

BUTLER—COOK—LAUNDRESS—COACHMAN.—A family breaking up housekeeping wish to procure places for their servants: a French man and wife as butler and cook, a French laundress, and a coachman, with wife and child. D., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; 30; willing to take care of parlor floor; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; city or country; references from present and former employers. 7 East 74th St.

BUTLER.—By a trained English servant; excellent recommendations; willing, obliging; valets neatly; keeps silver in best order; leaving on account of family breaking up; lady can be seen. James, 401 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French-Swiss; experienced, and takes full charge of dining room; city or country; best city reference. F. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced Frenchman; just disengaged; family leaving New-York; very competent in all branches; gentleman can be seen. E. L., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a brother and sister as butler and cook in a private family; understand their business thoroughly; unexceptionable personal reference. 211 East 26th St., first floor.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Swede; private family; perfectly honest and sober; first-class city and personal reference. C. Dalin, care Suchy, 413 East 58th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; understands his duty in private family; care of dining room, floor, &c. Apply at present employer's, 10 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—A lady going abroad can highly recommend her butler. 35 West 26th St.

SECOND BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly competent; height, 6 feet 10; willing to be generally useful; five years' personal references. Henry, Box 289 Times, Up Town.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—For gentleman's house; best personal reference; no incumbrance. Nelson, 434 West 18th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman; good cook; honest and sober; in private family, or on yacht; wages, $35 to $40. L. Lucien, 346 Times, Up Town.

CHEF or STEWARD.—Take full charge; sober; economical; city or country; best references, Chef, 202 West 42d St.

CHEF.—By an excellent chef for private family, with best of reference. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As I am giving up my horses, I want to recommend my coachman; he has been with me for nine years, and thoroughly understands his duties; is sober and reliable; will be pleased to answer any information regarding his abilities, &c. J. MacDonough, 78 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; age 30; single; as coachman or would take a good second man's place or as stud groom on stock farm; well up with brood mares; four years with present employer, who can be seen. F. Turner, care of W. Rutherfurd, Esq., 246 East 15th St.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; good city and country driver; strictly temperate; does not use tobacco; eight years' city reference. T. K., 48 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants situation for his coachman; with him three years; strictly sober; safe city family coachman; civil and obliging; would not part with him only on account of breaking up establishment and going to Europe. K., 334 West 72d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a respectable young man as coachman and groom; single; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; personal references; will be disengaged June 1; country preferred. T. C.,

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33d ST., 1a WEST.—Second floor; finely furnished; suite with private bath; single rooms; southern exposure; references.

46th ST., 220 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent service.

72 MADISON AV.—Suites of furnished rooms for rent. Mrs. C. K. PARKER.

107 2d AV.—Furnished room to let; nice location.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.—Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., May 23, 1896.—There will be offered at public auction here JUNE 24, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., obsolete and unserviceable ordnance stores consisting of small arms, scrap metals, miscellaneous stores, etc. Catalogues can be had on application to Col. A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANTIQUITIES AND COINS,
For Fanciers and Purchasers of Same,
For sale by
FELIX WALTER,
West End bei Charlottenburg bei Berlin.
Ahorn Allee 33, Eingang Platanen Allee 2.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS. } The Hotel Tariff Bureau, 63 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 96 Regent St., London. 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

a. p. means American plan, e. p. European.

Minimum Rates Quoted.

Asbury Park, N. J..Coleman House, a. p., $4
do Hotel Brunswick, now open, a. p., $3 to $5
do West End Hotel, open June 20, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, N.J..The Rudolf, c. & a.p., $3.50
Leading Hotel; directely on beach; grand sea view
Atlantic City, N. J..Garden Hotel, a. p. $2 up
Most magnificent Hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Baltimore, Md.....Hotel Stafford, e. p., $1.50
Boston, Mass.Copley Sq.Hotel,e.p.$1.50,a.p.$3.50
Brooklyn, N. Y...Clarendon Hotel, e. p. $1.50
do ....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do (S.E.Bates).Margaret, a.p.$3 up
do ....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y.The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3
Chicago, Ill.,.....Victoria Hotel, a. p. $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Cold Spring Harbor.....The Glenada
Jersey City, N. J.Hotel Washington, e.p., $1.50
Leamington, Eng..Manor House, e. p., $1.50
Lincoln, Eng...Great Northern Hotel, e. p., $1
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Jermyn St.).The Brunswick, e., $1.50
do (Regent St.)..The Langham, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Metropole, e. p., $2
Long Branch, N.J...U.S.Hotel, a.p., $3 to $3.50
Malvern, Eng.The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Manchester, Mass.Masconomo House,a.p.,$4.50
Narragansett Pier, R.I.New Mathewson,a.,$5
Newport..(W. Leland, Jr.).Ocean House, a.p.,$5
New-York.....The Brunswick, e. p., $2
do .....The Buckingham, e. p., $2
do .....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....Hotel Gerlach, e. p., $2
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Plaza Hotel, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd)..The Marlborough, a. p. & e. p.
do (N.B.Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn).Empire, a. p. $3, e. p. $1
do (E. 11th St.)....Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1
do The Metropolitan, (B'way & 27th,) e.p.,$1 up
do (59th St.).....Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs)....Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y..Cataract House, a.p., $4
Paris, France.....Hotel Continental, a. p., $5
do .....Grand Hotel, a. p., $5
Philadelphia....Hotel Continental, a. p., $3
do ..The New Lafayette, e. p., $1.50
do .....The New Walton, e. p., $2
Rochester, N. Y..The Livingston, a. p., $2.50
do .....New Osburn House, a. p., $3
Sausalito, Cal....El Monte Hotel, e. p., $1.50
Seabright, N. J.....Seabright Inn, a. p., $4
Spring Lake B'h, N.J.Monmouth H'e op. Je 20
St. Louis, Mo., (Fire-proof)..So. Hotel, a.p.$3-$5
do (Fire-proof)..The St. Nicholas, e.p.,$2

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Queenstown, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 8:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington"); at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Noordland, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam"); at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship "La Bretagne", via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Aller"); at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Christiania,) and Russia must be directed "per Umbria"); at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, and Aux-Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 12 M for Savanilla, per steamship South Portland; at 12 M for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Tallsman; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 4 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Kingston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 1 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tiomo; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 6 PM for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana"); at 10 AM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Merida; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June §20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June §23 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 22, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS VIA SOUND LINES.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

Hudson River by Day Light.

The Day Line Steamers "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY" will commence their regular trips to Albany and intermediate landings, on THURSDAY, MAY 28th.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Daily, (except Sundays.) Leaves Desbrosses St., N. R., 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) Leaves West 22d St., N.R., 3:30 P.M.,(Saturdays, 2 P. M.) FOR CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.

Aller,Sat.,May 30,10 AM | Havel,Tu., Je 16, 10 AM
Spree,Tu.,June 2, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM
Lahn,Tu., June 9, 10 AM | Aller,Sat.,June 27, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Je 30, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points in GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, May 30, 10 AM | Werra, June 27, 10 AM
Ems, June 6, 10 AM | Fulda, July 4, 10 AM
Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM | Ems, July 11, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Philla., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, May 28,11 AM | Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM
Columbia, June 4, 7 AM | A. Victoria, June 18, 7 AM

I. Cab., $95 and upward; II Cab., $50 & upward. PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York, JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK ...May 27 | ST. PAUL.....June 10
ST. LOUIS.....June 3 | PARIS.....June 13
BERLIN.....June 6 | NEW-YORK ...June 17

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Kens'n,May 27,10:30 AM | Berlin, Sat., Je 6, 10 AM
Western'd, June 3, Noon | Southwark,Ju.10,9:30 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

In consequence of the death of the late Dr. Thomas of Philadelphia, the management of the shore excursions, sightseeing, and general traveling arrangements for the

CRUISE OF THE "OHIO"

From New-York, June 27th, has been entrusted to us by the International Navigation Company. This cruise presents a most charming opportunity for co-operative cruising.

FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

In addition to a transatlantic voyage, the charming fjords of Norway, the Land of the Midnight Sun, Sweden, Finland, etc., will be visited. Russia will also be seen, and five days will be spent amid the glories of Moscow. The cruise will occupy fifty-three days. Programmes, stateroomes, and all information from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York,
or any agent of the International Navigation Company.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, May 30, 10 AM | Umbria, June 27, 9 AM
Lucania, June 6, noon | Lucania, July 4, 10 AM
Etruria, June 13, 9 AM | Etruria, July 11, 2 PM
Campania, June 20, noon | Campania, July 18, 10 AM

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 2 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.

Ethiopia.....May 30 | Furnessia.....June 20
Circassia.....June 13 | Anchoria.....June 27

Saloon, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50.

S. S. CITY OF ROME, June 6 & July 4.
Saloon, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $35; steerage, $25.50.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, May 27, Noon | Britannic, June 24, Noon
Majestic, June 3, Noon | Majestic, July 1, Noon
Germanic, June 10, Noon | Germanic, July 8, Noon
Teutonic, June 17, Noon | Teutonic, July 15, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOBILE.....May 30, 1896

For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
1 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:

S. S. VEERDAM .....Saturday, May 30, 9 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, June 6, 9 A.M.

First cabin, $55-$70; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU, via Honolulu.....June 6, 3 P. M.
CORTEZ, via Honolulu.....June 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO..June 24, 3 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....July 14, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Operating Columbian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, June 1, M. FINANCE, June 10, noon
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29, E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Charleston only, Thurs., May 28
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack., Friday, May 29
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack., Tuesday, June 2
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla.Cent. & Pen.Fast F.& P.Line via Jacksonville, Great So.Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. F. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
Plant System, 261 B'way | Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
J. J. Farnsworth, E.P.A. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
Plant System, 261 B'way | P.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

DECORATION DAY.

SPEND IT IN

Hampton Roads and Thereabouts.

The beautiful new ocean steamship "JAMESTOWN" of the

OLD DOMINION LINE,

Will leave Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, on

THURSDAY, MAY 28,

AT 3 P. M., FOR

Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach, Va.

Returning, leaves Norfolk, Va., Saturday night, May 30, arriving New-York Sunday afternoon. Tickets, including meals and berth en route, and accommodations at either the HYGEIA HOTEL, Old Point Comfort, or PRINCESS ANNE, Virginia Beach, $17. Good roads at both places. Take your wheel with you. Full information upon application.

OLD DOMINION S. S. CO.,

Pier 26, North River, N. Y.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres. and Traffic Manager.
Telephone, 1289 Franklin.

EUROPE. Special Vacation Parties, including All Traveling Expenses, from New-York by Cunard Line SS. "Aurania," July 7th; and from Boston by Cunard Line SS. "Scythia," July 4th. Six Routes, 32 to 57 days. Round-the-World Parties, Sept. 14th, Oct. 8th, 17th. Japan and China Party, Oct. 12th. Descriptive Programmes free.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., May 30, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf..Sat., June 6, 7 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road. Sundays only Gloversville.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.—"All night" trains between 155th Street and 42d, and on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 255 Columbus Av., 4 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company. JOHN NEWKIRK, TORREY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local for Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago. Parlor Car to Syracuse.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time table at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:50 A. M. daily (Sundays 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and WEST, and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago.

11:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points. Connections for Reading and Philadelphia.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"

arrives Buffalo 10:00 P. M. Through car to Rochester. Pullman Vestibuled Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Easton and intermediate points.

1:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. Junction and all intermediate stations; chair cars to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sundays only for Mauch Chunk and Hazleton and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

6:10 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

11:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate points.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 8:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect May 23, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 8:30 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10 (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30 (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:20 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:30 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30 (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after May 25, 1896.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. From Pier 8, N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 3:45, 5

MRS. FLEMING'S COOLNESS

LISTENS WITHOUT EMOTION TO THE STORY OF HER MOTHER'S DEATH.

Assistant District Attorney Miller Opens the Case for the People—Mr. Brooke Defeats the Prosecution on the Admission of Mrs. Bliss's Dying Words—The White Pitcher, with Its Crystalline Sediment, Appears in the Case.

The trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Evelina Bliss, was begun before a jury yesterday in Part II. of General Sessions.

The court opened at 10:30 A. M., with the entrance of Recorder Goff, counsel for the People, and Mrs. Fleming, all the members of the jury being then in their seats.

The counsel for the prosecution are Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, Assistant District Attorney Seaman Miller, and Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan. The counsel for the defense are Charles W. Brooke, Gratz Nathan, John C. Shaw, and Howard P. Oakie.

When Mrs. Fleming was brought in from the adjoining room, where prisoners are kept until after the entrance of the Judge, her face had a much more serene expression than on the day previous. Florence Bliss, her half-sister, joined her, as usual, as soon as she entered the courtroom, and accompanied her to her seat beside Mr. Brooke at the table reserved for the counsel for the defense, outside the bar.

The work accomplished during the day was the delivery of the opening address for the prosecution by Assistant District Attorney Miller; the examination in full of the witnesses for the prosecution; the partial examination of a sixth witness, and the postponement of the examination of a seventh until his evidence could be shown to be relevant.

The result of the examination of the six witnesses went to show that Mrs. Bliss died suddenly between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of Aug. 30, 1895, in an apartment house at 397 St. Nicholas Avenue; that her fatal illness was first discovered by Augustus L. Teubner, who called at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; that he summoned Mrs. Van Norden, who lived in another flat in the same house, to Mrs. Bliss's assistance, and went himself for a doctor; that Dr. W. F. Bullman saw Mrs. Bliss at 6:30 P. M., and that he examined her and had a conversation with her about symptoms. The nature of this conversation and its admissibility as evidence was the subject of a legal argument between the prosecution and the defense when the Court adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Brooke, for the defense, carried on a vigorous campaign throughout the day against the line of opening the case adopted by the prosecution. This was, in brief, to establish the motive on the part of the defendant for committing the murder before submitting testimony to show that a murder had actually been committed. The Recorder, while generally ruling in favor of the prosecution on the points thus raised, limited the presentation of testimony on the part of the prosecution in several important respects until subsequent evidence should make its fresh presentation relevant.

The ending of the case for the day left Mr. Brooke in possession of his first substantial victory over the prosecution. In accordance with the rules of criminal evidence, all conversations between witnesses and other persons except the defendant were ruled out as not admissible. The only exception to this rule was the conversation between Dr. Bullman and Mrs. Bliss, on the evening of her death, when the latter described her symptoms to the physician.

Mr. Brooke allowed Dr. Bullman to testify in answer to questions by Dr. O'Sullivan for the prosecution that Mrs. Bliss said she had a pain in her stomach, and that she had eaten clam chowder during the afternoon. But at the Coroner's inquest it was admitted in evidence that Mrs. Bliss had told Dr. Bullman that she suspected a near relative of poisoning her through the medium of the clam chowder.

The evidence as given by Dr. Bullman, examined by Dr. O'Sullivan yesterday at the trial, was as follows:

Q.—When did you first see Mrs. Bliss? A.—I saw her about 6:30 in the evening.

Q.—Who led you into her apartment? A.—Mrs. Van Norden.

Q.—Where did you find Mrs. Bliss? A.—Sitting on the edge of her bed in her nightgown.

Q.—What did you first do? A.—I got her into bed.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I examined her heart and lungs, and noticed the condition of her eyes.

Q.—What did you notice on the bed? A.—I saw some vomit consisting of mucus and bile.

Q.—What was your object in making a general examination? A.—To find out the cause of the vomiting.

Q.—Did you succeed? A.—Partially.

Q.—Did you arrive at any diagnosis? A.—Yes.

Q.—What do you mean by diagnosis? A.—Distinguishing diseases by symptoms.

Q.—There are two kinds of diagnosis, I believe—objective and subjective? A.—Yes.

Q.—The subjective symptoms are those which the patient tells you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And without knowing these subjective symptoms, it is impossible to make a correct diagnosis? A.—Yes.

Q.—What were the objective symptoms in this case? A.—Nausea and vomiting.

Q.—What were the subjective symptoms as told to you by Mrs. Bliss? A.—She said she had a pain in the stomach. She also said that she had eaten some clam chowder.

Q.—What else did she tell you?

Mr. Brooke at this point rose in great heat and shouted: "One moment. I object. I want to submit to your Honor, away from the jury, the law on the subject of dying declarations."

As soon as Mr. Brooke had finished speaking he pushed his way past Mrs. Fleming, the defendant, and advanced through the private entrance in the prosecution from the defense toward the bench at which the Recorder sat, waving a bundle of papers as he went along.

"This is a question of law," said Dr. O'Sullivan, also becoming excited, "and not a private matter. Testimony in regard to subjective symptoms is absolutely essential."

"The language used by Mrs. Bliss beyond his point," retorted Mr. Brooke, "is such as would only be regarded as a dying declaration."

The Recorder said he thought that a division ought to be made between diagnosis and a dying declaration.

"Dr. Bullman," said Mr. Brooke, pushing his point, "is not here as an expert witness, but as a physician testifying to facts. The prosecution, under the guise of getting from a physician a set of subjective symptoms, is endeavoring to get a dying declaration without the solemn safeguards which surround testimony of that kind. I find in the testimony given before the Coroner evidence admitted which should have been kept out."

"I must deny your objection, Mr. Brooke," said the Recorder, "but I think the question should be limited in its scope."

This meant giving the shell to the prosecution and the oyster to Mr. Brooke, and Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan proceeded to convert the Recorder wholly to his side by quoting a decision of the Court of Appeals, written by Judge Earl, in which it was laid down that the rule shutting out such evidence could not have been designed to shield a murderer.

Mr. McIntyre then got upon his feet and said that the object of the prosecution in taking its present line was to get up a hypothetical case to submit to experts. Therefore, he argued, the evidence which Dr. O'Sullivan wished to bring out was relevant and germane to the object of the prosecution.

The Recorder, however, was only strengthened in the view which he held. He said:

"I think the question, 'What else did she tell you?' is too wide. The defense is right; the question is too vague."

Dr. O'Sullivan will therefore have to put an amended question to Dr. Bullman when the court opens this morning.

After the court opened yesterday morning, twenty minutes were spent by the Recorder in inaudible conversation with the court officers and with Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. During all this time Assistant District Attorney Miller, who was to open the case for the prosecution, sat fidgeting with the law books in front of him, with evident symptoms of extreme nervousness. At length the Recorder signed to him to begin.

Mr. Miller consumed the first five minutes of his address with a series of compliments to the jury. He spoke of its responsible work; of the strange fact that it took two weeks and one day to find a jury of twelve men which would be acceptable to both sides.

Then he turned his attention to the talesmen who refused to serve, dividing them into those who refused to obey the law, those who discriminated between legal forms of evidence, and those who had, or said they had, formed an opinion which would not allow them to find a true verdict. Speaking generally about the case, he said that such a crime was almost inconceivable, and that the defendant was to be presumed innocent until she was found guilty upon the evidence.

Mary Alice Almont Livingston, called Mary Alice Almont Fleming in the indictment, was born, Mr. Miller continued, in 1860 or 1861. She was the daughter of R. S. Livingston, a descendant of the first lord of the manor of that name. Her father died in 1867, leaving his widow a life estate in most of his property, with the provision that it should belong to his daughter absolutely at his widow's death.

By various partition sales, the widow got the capitalized value of her interest in the estate paid over to her, the remainder being left in the hands of the City Chamberlain, to accumulate for the benefit of the daughter. These sums, with their accumulations, amounted last August to $82,000, said Mr. Miller.

The widow, who had meanwhile married Henry H. Bliss in 1867, lost all her money in the panic of 1873. The daughter in the seventies went to St. Vincent's Convent, near Yonkers. The family in 1879 went to live at Toms River, where Mrs. Bliss had inherited from her side of the house some property, which was rapidly disappearing by foreclosure sale of the mortgages upon it.

"In 1883," continued Mr. Miller, "a new phase of the defendant's character appeared. A child was born to Miss Livingston and Henry Fleming was sued for its support."

"I object," interrupted Mr. Brooke. "First, because this story is not true and because this lady is indicted for murder. The prosecution has a right to go into motive, but not to assail the moral character of the defendant. She is indicted for the murder of her mother, and these occurrences of 1883 can have nothing to do with the crime charged."

Mr. McIntyre said that it was not an assault, but that evidence of moral character might be evidence of the highest kind of motive.

"I cannot tell what the District Attorney may intend to show by bringing forward such evidence," said the Recorder.

Mr. Brooke dwelt upon the time referred to by Mr. Miller and quoted rulings in the Buchanan case and in the Meyer case. He submitted that the opening by the prosecution must be confined to what it intended to prove.

The Recorder, somewhat testily, warned counsel against quoting what had been done in the Meyer and Buchanan cases except where principles of law had been formulated. Then he added:

"As an independent fact, this disclosure can have no possible bearing upon the case. It has certainly transgressed the limit of propriety."

Mr. Brooke said he was thoroughly satisfied with his Honor's ruling, and Mr. Miller struck out on a new tack. He traced the history of the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, their son Henry, and their daughters Florence and Mary, the defendant, with her one illegitimate child, soon increased to three illegitimate children, through various houses and flats, living sometimes together, sometimes in two groups, until Aug. 30, 1895, when Mrs. Bliss's death took place. At this time Mr. Bliss, the defendant, and her three children were living at the Colonial Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, while Mrs. Bliss and her son Henry and daughter Flossie were living in an apartment house at 397 St. Nicholas Avenue. On Aug. 30 Florence Bliss was temporarily staying at Point Pleasant, N. J., and Henry Bliss was in Massachusetts spending his vacation.

Mr. Miller said it would be proved that the defendant ordered up some clam chowder to her rooms in the Colonial Hotel on the day of Mrs. Bliss's fatal illness; that her daughter, Grace Fleming, and a little girl named Alice King took the clam chowder to Mrs. Bliss; that before she died Mrs. Bliss told Dr. Bullman that she had been poisoned by a relative who would inherit a large sum of money at her death; that the doctor notified the police, who arrested Mrs. Fleming, and that a chemist's analysis showed that the clam chowder contained arsenic and antimony.

During this recital Mrs. Fleming sat perfectly still, looking straight ahead, apparently seeing nothing, while her cheeks gained a hectic flush, which converted her from a sad, sallow-faced woman into one whose appearance would attract attention anywhere. Her half-sister, Florence Bliss, did not display equal fortitude, but shifted uneasily in her chair, with downcast looks, until she had recovered her self-control.

After Mr. Miller had finished his address, Mr. Brooke rose and objected to the position of Mr. McIntyre's seat, as it interfered with Mrs. Fleming's and his own view of the witness stand and the Judge.

Mr. McIntyre said he had to take notes in order to sum up and that he could sit nowhere else.

Mr. Brooke said that he did not want to inconvenience any one, but he demanded his legal rights.

The Recorder thought the matter ought to be settled by counsel between themselves.

The end of this little passage at arms was that Mr. McIntyre kept his seat.

The first witness called was Frank E. Towle, a city surveyor, who submitted plans of two rooms in the Colonial Hotel and of Mrs. Bliss's flat on St. Nicholas Avenue. These plans were made on May 6, 1896.

Mr. Brooke asked what the prosecution intended to prove by the plan of the rooms in the Colonial Hotel.

Mr. Miller said that the object would be shown in due time.

"If it becomes pertinent, why not bring up the plan then?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"We may give measurements and mark the plan for identification," said Mr. McIntyre.

"But there may have been changes between August, 1895, and May, 1896," insisted Mr. Brooke.

The plans were finally marked for identification, with Mr. Brooke's objection to both of them to be met later.

Augustus L. Teubner was then called to the stand. He said he had known Mrs. Bliss for many years. About a week before her death he accompanied her and her daughter Florence to Point Pleasant, N. J. He remained with Mrs. Bliss and her daughter for two or three days, and then went elsewhere, returning to the city on Aug. 29. Next day at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he called upon Mrs. Bliss, who had meanwhile returned to her flat in St. Nicholas Avenue without her daughter Florence.

Mr. Teubner found Mrs. Bliss very ill and went down stairs for Mrs. Van Norden, the agent of the flat, who lived on the ground floor. Then he went out for a doctor, and finally found Dr. Bullman. When he came back, Dr. Bullman had preceded him, and was attending Mrs. Bliss in her bedroom. He then fell asleep in a chair in the parlor. He went a second time for Dr. Bullman between 10 and 11 o'clock that night. When they returned together Mrs. Bliss was dead. Mrs. Bliss had seemed all right when he had last seen her previously at Point Pleasant.

Mr. Teubner was not cross-examined, but Mr. Brooke asked the Recorder to keep him within reach of the court during the remainder of the trial, which the Recorder promptly declined to do, saying that Mr. Brooke had his chance of examining the witness when he was on the stand.

Mrs. Van Norden, the next witness, was examined by Mr. Miller. She told how Mr. Teubner had called her up stairs and how she had found Mrs. Bliss vomitting. Mr. Miller slipped so often into asking this witness what she said or what some one else said to her that Mr. McIntyre, his senior, at last snubbed him before the court with the remark: "The proof of what she said is what she did."

Mrs. Van Norden said she saw Mrs. Bliss three times that day, the last one being just as she died. She saw the defendant the day after Mrs. Bliss's death in the hallway, but had no conversation with her. She saw her again on Sept. 3, the day of the funeral, but did not know whether or not she went up stairs.

Mrs. Mary Leonard, the janitress of the apartment house, the next witness, testified that she saw Mrs. Bliss in her bedroom soon after 10 o'clock. She was then unconscious, breathing with great rapidity, as if she had a burning sensation in her throat.

Mr. Brooke objected strongly to the clause "as if she had a burning sensation in her throat," but was overruled. He took an exception.

Mrs. Leonard said that she and Mr. Teubner had tried to give Mrs. Bliss one of the powders ordered by the doctor.

"Mrs. Bliss's teeth were clenched so that she could not take the powder," said the witness.

"Were her teeth clenched tight or only so that she could not take the powder?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"So that she could not take the powder," was the reply.

"That's more like one of Mr. Miller's questions than Mr. McIntyre's," commented Mr. Brooke, and a ripple of laughter went through the courtroom.

Mrs. Leonard then described the death of Mrs. Bliss in minute detail, while Mrs. Fleming, the defendant, sat still and fanned herself without a sign of feeling.

The witness then told how she had seen Policeman Sawyer take a pitcher from the flat which contained some white substance like sugar.

Mrs. Hannah Phillips, a professional nurse, was the next witness. She told how she had come to Mrs. Bliss's flat at 8 o'clock in the evening, and with the exception of ten minutes, remained with her until she died, a few minutes before 11 o'clock. She said that she had found in the kitchen a pitcher, with a flaw in the side, containing some white crystalline substance like grease and sugar. This pitcher she had covered up and placed on the fire escape until next day, when she removed it to the windowsill of the bathroom. She saw Mrs. Fleming when she came to the flat the day after Mrs. Bliss's death. Mrs. Fleming, the witness said, did not go into the room where her mother's body lay. On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock a policeman took the pitcher from the bathroom window.

Henry Evelyn Bliss was called, but not examined, owing to an objection by Mr. Brooke that his evidence referred to the motive of a crime which had not yet been proved to be a crime. He is slight and dark, very like his sisters in the face, though with more prominent angles to his jaws. After the adjournment he went away with his sister Florence, both in good spirits.

The testimony of Dr. Bullman, the next witness, has already been given.

W. & J. SLOANE

Extraordinary Special Sale

OF

Axminster and Velvet Carpets

AT

90c. per yard.

The greatest value for the money we have ever offered.

Large variety of excellent designs and colorings.

Goods purchased now can be held for delivery in the early Fall.

Sale Terminates May 29.

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

EXPERT TYPEWRITERS GRADUATED

Pupils Get Diplomas from Schools of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

Forty-six young women dressed in white and radiant with smiles faced a big gathering in Chickering Hall last night and blushed and courtesied and murmured thanks or something as they received long rolls of parchment neatly tied with ribbon, and inscribed with the individual names of the recipients. The parchment rolls certified that the holders thereof were experts in stenography and typewriting, and that they moreover were graduates of the Free Schools of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

Thirty-four young men, graduates of the drawing and modeling classes, also received their diplomas. George E. Hoe, President of the society, presided over the exercises. An extended programme, which included essays, addresses, piano solos, and songs, was carried out.

The graduating classes are as follows:

YOUNG WOMEN.

Eliza G. Allen,	Lizzie J. Junk,
Wilhelmina Allen,	Adelia Lee,
Helen L. Barney,	Elizabeth R. Logan,
Ethel E. Brady,	Lizzie A. McAleer,
Florence L. Bridger,	Josephine McCarthy,
Elizabeth E. Brown,	Annie E. McCubbin,
Sadie Bull,	Anna J. McGowan,
Theresa G. Casey,	Jennie Macauley,
Annie Cohen,	Emma M. Matthai,
Rose E. Clark,	Kathryn J. Murphy,
Lilie B. Cowan,	Harriet N. Newman,
Loretta F. Fougey,	Elizabeth Nykerk,
Rose A. Frank,	Helen T. Phelan,
Clara S. Frowein,	Ida M. Phillips,
Lilian Graham,	Louise A. Phillips,
Annie T. Gorey,	Clara R. Ritchie,
Carrie C. Griffin,	Bertha Schwarz,
Sidney Hazlitt,	Margaret Sheridan,
Rose M. Healy,	Maria E. Stemshorn,
Catharine Held,	Theresa Stern,
Mildred Hendee,	Loretta A. Stevens,
Loretta V. Higgins,	Ella Warner,
Vida M. Jones,	Jeannette Weiss.

YOUNG MEN.

Percie Vivarttas,	Benjamin B. Seaman,
Christian Rosberg,	E. J. McCarthy,
M. D. Walker,	Hans Brackmann,
George F. Gibney,	Albert J. Scott,
Thomas C. Perkins,	Hugh J. Smith,
William Rack,	E. W. Dusterdick,
Joseph Mellina,	William Wiener,
William W. Taylor,	Fenton S. Grant,
Robert S. McLellan,	Charles Schwindler,
Frederick Kip,	Frank J. A. Philipp,
Joseph H. McDermott,	Christian E. Scheidig,
G. F. Shertenlief,	Arthur Blumhardt,
Henry R. Benda,	Joseph Hirt,
Saxon Serrell,	Frederick Baumgard,
Ambrose Rowell,	August Grabe,
Edward Nacke,	Frederick Nacke,
David Hellbrun,	Antonio Spino.

UP THE HUDSON FOR CHARITY.

Society Leaders Get Money for St. Catherine's Home.

That portion of New-York society which has not gone to Europe or the country enjoyed a novel entertainment last evening—due to the inventive minds of Mrs. Archibald Alexander of Castle Point, Hoboken, and a number of other ladies who are interested in the charity known as St. Catherine's Home. These ladies chartered the twin-screw Hoboken ferryboat Bremen and invited New-York society generally to purchase tickets at $2 each and enjoy a moonlight sail, with a dance and supper on the ferryboat.

The Bremen had been handsomely decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting, and left Hoboken at 9 P. M., bearing a number of well-known persons from Hoboken, the Oranges, and Morristown. She then steamed across the river to the foot of West Fourteenth Street, where she took on board 200 New-Yorkers. She steamed up the Hudson for two hours, and then returned about 1:30 A. M. There was dancing to a full string orchestra in one of the cabins, and in the other a supper was served at small tables.

The guests were received by Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. Goodline Livingston, Mrs. Robert Bloorarm, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, and Mrs. Zabriskie. A number of young society men acted as ushers. The entertainment was well conducted and very enjoyable throughout.

HEAVY RAIN AND THUNDERSTORM.

City Enveloped in Partial Darkness for Two Hours Yesterday.

A dark thundercloud, almost of a purple color, hung over New-York for two hours yesterday morning, threatening rain every minute. The threats were carried out soon after 8 o'clock, and the city was deluged with a rain of remarkable force, accompanied by heavy thunder. For an hour or so before the storm broke the darkness was intense. In business offices lights were lit, and in some places it was almost impossible to work. In Jersey City, where the same conditions prevailed, it compelled one of the Police Justices to adjourn court.

The rain began at 8:15, with great violence, and lasted almost an hour and a half. In that time about one-fourth of an inch of water fell.

The cool weather of the night before had lasted up to the time of the shower, when it was 59°. Instead of cooling the air, the storm semed to leave it warmer, and the mercury steadily climbed up, until at 7 o'clock last evening it reached 79°, the highest point of the day.

The Weather Bureau announces that it is likely to keep warm to-day, and to be fair, except that we may have another thunderstorm this morning.

Birthday of Thomas Moore.

The Gaelic Society will observe the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Moore, at 64 Madison Avenue, to-night. William J. Pyne will speak, and there will be vocal and instrumental music. During the day the society will decorate the statue of the poet in Central Park, and the monuments in St. Paul's Churchyard to Thomas Addis Emmet, Dr. W. J. MacNevin, and Richard Montgomery.

Rough, Wintry, changeable weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT promptly cures if faithfully administered.

If bilious take Jayne's Painless Sanative Pills. —Adv.

J. ROTHSCHILD,

14th St., Near 6th Ave.

GREAT BUILDING SALE.

FINE MILLINERY

AT HALF PRICE.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE FOR THIS WEEK A GREAT SALE OF OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF FINE TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED MILLINERY. WE ARE COMPELLED TO SLAUGHTER THESE GOODS OWING TO THE NECESSITY OF REMOVAL FROM OUR PRESENT STORE, PREPARATORY TO EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THIS BUILDING.

A SIX-STORY EXTENSION WILL BE ADDED TO OUR PRESENT QUARTERS, WITH ELECTRIC ELEVATOR, AND OUR SHOWROOM, NOW SITUATED AT NO. 56, WILL BE ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 58. THE FIXTURES, DECORATIONS AND FURNISHINGS, IN FACT, EVERYTHING, WILL BE ENTIRELY NEW, AND WHEN COMPLETE OUR STORE WILL MAKE ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE WORLD.

DURING BUILDING OPERATIONS OUR STORE AND SHOWROOM WILL BE MOVED INTO THE BUILDING NEXT DOOR, NO. 56, WHERE WE SHALL CARRY ON BUSINESS UNINTERRUPTEDLY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE READY FOR REOPENING EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.

PRESENT SALE WILL OFFER EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO OBTAIN CHOICEST MILLINERY GOODS IN TRIMMED HATS, UNTRIMMED SHAPES, SAILORS OF CHOICEST QUALITY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, ORNAMENTS, CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, AND, IN FACT, EVERYTHING APPERTAINING TO OUR LINE AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL PRICES.

SISTERS MUCH TROUBLED

THOSE OF ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL ALARMED BY A LAWYER.

He Demanded the Deed of the Property and Threatened to Have Mother Celso Arrested—A Disturbing Advertisement Printed—The Trouble a Revival of Attacks by Former Members of a Lay Order—Vicar General Mooney Explains.

The sisters of the religious order of Franciscans, who conduct St. Elizabeth's Hospital, at 223 and 225 West Thirty-first Street, and whose advent several years ago, as successors to the lay sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, in the management of the institution, caused considerable strife, have again been thrown into a state of perturbation by a sudden revival of antagonism on the part of certain members of the now disbanded lay order.

Their first intimation of the renewed attack, it appears, was more than a surprise; it was something of a shock. The sisters were too frightened, apparently, when asked yesterday for particulars of the incident to answer any questions.

Father Ludger Beck, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis of Assisi, in West Thirty-first Street, who attends to the spiritual requirements of the hospital community, and who is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the institution, told of the occurrence.

According to Father Beck, a lawyer who refused to give his name called at the hospital a few evenings ago and asked to see the mother. Mother Celso was cut at the time. The man then demanded the deed of the property, and upon this demand being refused he threatened to search the premises and to have Mother Celso arrested. The trick, as Father Beck expressed it, did not succeed.

The next step of the opposition took the form of the following advertisement, printed yesterday morning:

ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL, 223-225 WEST 31st St.—No person is authorized to mortgage this property without my consent. BRIDGET LAWLOR, ELLEN MULDOON, MARY MURRAY, Trustees.

The sisters would give no explanation of this advertisement, beyond saying that the names were not those of any one in the hospital. Father Beck was equally reticent and referred the reporter to Vicar General Mooney, who is pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street, and President of the Board of Trustees of St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Vicar General Mooney said:

It is an old and a mixed-up story. It dates back before my connection with this institution, which has been only for the last three years. Briefly, it is this:

The institution was started by a good, pious creature, a Miss McNulty, some years ago. She associated others with her in the Third Order of St. Francis, a community of lay people. In the course of time the hospital became a failure, so far as the administration was concerned. Miss McNulty died. At the request of Mgr. Preston, the religious order of Franciscans, established in Allegheny, came on and took charge.

At least one of these persons whose names appear in the advertisement I recognize as a chronic grumbler, and she has expressed a purpose to oust the sisters from the hospital. I think she was one of the former lay sisters. They disbanded, and some of them were taken under the care of the religious order. There are perhaps twelve of them now connected with the hospital, or about as many as there are of the religious sisters. As vacancies have occurred former lay sisters have been taken in. Some of the grumblers say they participated in the purchase of the property, and that Miss McNulty promised that all who contributed should always have a home in the institution. Of course that was impossible. Some of them may have contributed $10, not more.

Vicar General Mooney was under the impression that some of the former lay sisters have perpetuated a certain form of organization, with a Board of Trustees, for the purpose of preserving any property rights they may think themselves entitled to, and that this accounts for the appearance of the names in the advertisement as those of Trustees. He did not know what form the original transfer of the property to the present occupants had taken. Mgr. Preston managed the transaction, he said, and he had no doubt that it had been done in due conformance with legal requirements.

The Vicar General said that he had been elected a Trustee, with Father Beck and others, including certain of the old lay sisters, three years ago, and was re-elected last year. There had not been a meeting since. He said that he had been too much occupied with his other duties to give a great deal of attention to the hospital, but it is successfully conducted by the sisters themselves.

The Vicar General further said that he did not know where the former lay sisters who are making the present trouble could be found. Nor did he know who their lawyer was.

William J. Lardner, a Trustee, and the legal adviser of the hospital, could not be seen last night, but it was said that he would take immediate steps to protect the sisters.

After Jersey City Liquor Sellers.

The Christian Endeavor and Epworth League detectives employed by the Law and Order Society of Jersey City held a secret meeting Monday at which they canvassed the evidence obtained against saloon keepers last Sunday. There are thirty cases. The ministers present were the Rev. D. B. F. Randolph, the Rev. Robert K. Wick, the Rev. J. L. Scudder, the Rev. Charles Little, and the Rev. Henry Woerz. The reports were made to John C. Inwright, who has been retained as counsel. Mr. Inwright laid the evidence before the Grand Jury yesterday. He also submitted to Prosecutor Winfield a list of all saloon keepers who have already been convicted of a first offense, in order that there may be no miscarriage of justice on that score. It was also decided that, as some of the amateur detectives do not like to drink whisky, each should be permitted to take with him a person who does not share his scruples, he to drink the whisky and swear to the fluid, the detective to make sure that he does so, and to give corroborative evidence.

Electricity Arouses Mrs. Rosenfeld.

A series of electric shocks was last evening given to Mrs. Monroe H. Rosenfeld, who has been in a state of hystero-epilepsy fourteen days at her home, 154 Jay Street, Brooklyn, with results highly gratifying to her husband and friends. She moved, tried to speak, seemed to recognize those about her, and then relapsed into a more natural sleep. The color came to her cheeks and there were evidences of returning vitality.

MR. ISELIN'S "YELLOW MASCOT."

The Dog That Sailed the Defender Holds a Railroad Train.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 26.—There was a little comedy this afternoon at the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway station that sustained intense interest among the spectators while it lasted. The chief actors were C. Oliver Iselin, his groom, and the yellow dog that sailed all the races in the Defender last Autumn, and is everywhere known as the "yellow mascot."

The engineer of the train that leaves for One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, New-York, over the suburban branch, at precisely 2 o'clock, was just about to place his hand on the throttle, when an expressman shouted: "Hold on, engineer; here come Mr. and Mrs. Iselin." The engineer glanced at his clock, and, seeing there was a second or two to spare, decided to wait, and leaned out of the window to see what was going on.

There were a good many persons standing on the platform, waiting for the 2:13 train for the Grand Central Station. They all held their breath in sympathy, as commuters do when they see any one hurrying to catch a train.

Mr. Iselin's carriage stopped at the rear entrance to the station. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin hurried through the waiting room, out the front door, and went aboard the train. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin had just entered the car when the "yellow mascot" before the station, pursued by a groom in full livery. The dog, instead of jumping on the car platform, ran whining under the car and jumped up on the truck. The groom was frantic.

"All aboard!" shouted the trainmen.

"'Old on!" called the groom. "'E'll be killed!"

"No, wait a second," called out five or six men at once. "Just a second, engineer."

Mr. Iselin by this time had gone to the door to find out what the matter was. The groom explained.

"Well, why don't you get hold of the dog?" said Mr. Iselin.

The groom glanced at his spotless livery and then reluctantly got down on his knees and peered under the car. The dog just then, not thinking his perch on the truck very comfortable, jumped down, dodged the groom, and tried to board the train.

The groom seized the dog with both hands about the body. The dog squirmed around and somehow got the groom's wrist in his mouth. The groom dropped him like a hot potato.

The "yellow mascot" now made a frantic rush for the car platform. This time he was successful and disappeared inside the car, where Mr. Iselin had gone, supposing the trouble was over, when he saw the dog in the hands of his groom.

The groom followed the dog into the car, and with the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Iselin caught him again. He emerged with the "yellow mascot" safe under his arm just as the train began to move away. The "yellow mascot" was placed in the carriage, howling all the time.

"That there dog," said one of the expressmen, "can do anything he likes over at Premium Point. He tears up the garden and the gardener dares not say a word 'cause he's the 'yellow mascot.' He owns the place most as much as Mr. Iselin. He's only part of mungrel I've heard, but say, the blooded dogs of Mr. Iselin's kennels ain't in it."

CUBA LIBRE GRAND FAIR.

Second Day's Attendance Large and Satisfactory—War Song Sung.

The attendance and booths receipts at the American-Cuban Fair at the Madison Square Garden yesterday were satisfactory to the friends of the patriots.

In the evening there was a concert under the leadership of Bandmaster Rampone of the Old Guard, and Miss Kitty Rampone sang the "Cuban War Song," with a chorus of thirty vocalists from church choirs.

Friends of Cuba Libre gathered in large numbers last night. Many thousand dollars for arms and ammunition will undoubtedly be collected.

Tammany sent a large delegation, and the braves gave dollars out freely. There were a large number of Post Office Officials present, and the Post Office Band of fifty-five instruments was enthusiastically applauded.

Grand Army night is to-night, and the battle flag of the Seventy-second Ohio Regiment, captured by Beauregard at Shiloh, and given by him to his friend, Gen. Thomas Jordan, who fought with the Cubans in the ten years' war, will be awarded to-night to the most popular Grand Army Post.

The Cuban ladies and their American sisters look forward to an immense attendance of Grand Army men, their wives, sons, and daughters.

Excursion on Decoration Day.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey announces that it will run a low-rate excursion to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Railroad on Decoration Day. A special train, with lunch car attached, will leave the station, at the foot of Liberty Street, at 8:30 A. M., and returning will arrive about 9 P. M. The trip of 120 miles to the real region of bold mountains, broad valleys, rivers, and streams is replete with interest and well worth the ride. A trip over the Switchback gravity railroad provides an experience worth relating, while a two hours' visit to Glen Onoko cannot fail of its reward.

No Jersey Licenses for New-Yorkers.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen last night deferred action on the proposition to refuse licenses for all saloons which have private rooms. They, however, introduced an ordinance which provides that hereafter no license shall be granted to any person who has not been a resident of the city one year. It is understood that this was done to prevent an influx of New-York saloon keepers, who are unable to evade the provisions of the Raines law. A number of men have been in Jersey City recently looking for suitable places for business.

In Memory of Sir J. Barnby.

A service was held in Calvary Church last night in memory of the late Sir Joseph Barnby, the eminent English musician. The music performed was all from the pen of Sir Joseph. The rector of Calvary, the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, made a brief but eloquent address. The musical part of the service was in the hands of the organist and choirmaster, Clement R. Gale. The offertory will be contributed to the fund being formed for the benefit of the Composer Barnby's widow and children.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE RESENTED.—A cycle rider whose rim breaks ten miles from home naturally feels resentful. Cleveland aluminium-wood rims never break.—Adv.

Millinery Department.

SECOND FLOOR.

Sale of Artificial Flowers.

More than 6,000 pieces of the Finest Imported Flowers,
At 50, 75 and 95 cts. each; worth $1.00 to $3.50.

Including Roses, Foliage, Poppies, Lilacs, Bluets, Primroses, Violets, Buttercups, Hawthorn and Geraniums.

James McCreary & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A CLIMAX

has been achieved in green furnishings. What wealth of variety we now offer to Summer householders can only be realized when seen.

One dainty, stylish set, consisting of four pieces, having rich wood frames tinted a charmingly pale, cool green, decorated with most effective rococo work in panels, and cane seated, suggests, in outline, Chippendale.

Yet another green of deeper shading; also wood, and made in more generous proportions, with broad panels of wood for arms, is upholstered in a very serviceable and highly novel matting. Factory prices bring these within the reach of very modest purses.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad has arranged an excursion to Niagara Falls and return for Decoration Day. The tickets are good on May 29 and to return within three days. Special arrangements have been made to accommodate excursionists. The cost of the round trip will be $5. Pullman cars will be run on all trains. For full particulars and Pullman accommodation apply to General Eastern Passenger Office, 235 Broadway, New-York City.

—The first excursion of the season to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback will be over the Lehigh Valley Railroad on May 30. A special train, with lunch car attached, will leave from the foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets at 6:20 A. M. Excursion tickets for the trip will be $2.25. This is one of the most delightful trips to take at this season of the year. For full particulars apply at 235 Broadway, New-York City.

—The steamboat City of Troy of the Citizens' Steamboat Company, which left her wharf in this city on Monday evening, heavily laden with freight, arrived at Troy at 3:15 A. M., yesterday morning. She was not due until 6 A. M., and therefore was two hours and three-quarters ahead of her schedule time, averaging nearly seventeen miles an hour during the trip. Her performance, under the circumstances, was remarkable.

—Prizes for the best original exercise on the Declaration of Independence, first and second; the best salutation to the flag, and the best rendering of a patriotic song, offered by the Patria Club, will be competed for at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall next Friday afternoon. The competition will be from the schools of the American Female Guardian Society and the Children's Aid Society.

—The statue of Ro

Wednesday
May 27-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

"Imperial" Beer

BREWED *and* BOTTLED *by*

Beadleston & Woerz

exclusively for

HOTELS, CLUBS, and FAMILIES.

The Highest Grade Beer Brewed Anywhere.

Order from your dealer or direct from the brewery.

291 West 10th Street, New-York.

WAR ON HOME MISSIONS

ELDER McDOUGALL ASKS FOR A DETAILED REPORT.

An Implied Charge of Mismanagement of the Funds—The Society of Christian Endeavor Wins a Victory in the Matter of the Treatment of Young People's Organizations by the Presbyterian General Assembly.

SARATOGA, May 26.—Implied charges against the management of the mission funds lent an element of excitement to the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day.

The Rev. Dr. Kane, Chairman of the Home Mission Committee, read a report proposing radical changes in the distribution of the funds of the board. These were to the effect that moneys for home mission work were to be distributed according to the direction of the Presbyteries in whose jurisdiction the assisted churches were situated. The sums thus distributed were to be determined by the exchange of reports between the board and the Presbyteries, and the apportionment recommended by the Presbyteries was to be final.

A second resolution recommended a thorough scrutiny of the books and methods of the Board of Home Missions. The re-election of the Trustees of the Home Board was recommended.

Elder McDougall called upon the committee to inform the General Assembly on certain points of the debts of the boards. He read the statement of the treasury when the total current debt was set down as $299,000. He wanted to know if that was the entire indebtedness, or whether there were other items of indebtedness. He then turned to the schedule of permanent funds of the boards and asked: "Are these all?" He read Item 24 in Mrs. Stuart's will, whereby the two mission boards are given joint shares in the residuary of her estate, the funds thus to be invested permanently by the boards. He also read the report of the two boards, showing the receipts of $610,000 at different times from the Stuart legacy. "No reference to these sums," he said, "appears in the list of permanent funds; they are not listed anywhere in the report or assets. Where are they?" He then showed that the interest due on the sums received from the Stuart legacy to May 1, 1896, amounted to $375,000. "Who receives this interest?" he asked. "Or has it been received? If not received, who owes it? Whose assets is it, and whose debt? What is the real condition of the Stuart legacy? What interest is it earning, and where is it invested?"

Many home missionaries arose in the assembly during the debate and appealed to that body not to disturb the board by controversies over its administration. They declared that the great burden of harm resulting would fall upon them. One Western preacher, who said he was supporting a large family on $700 a year, asked the assembly to direct the Secretaries to cut down their own salaries and expenses.

The recommendations were adopted.

The most important bill before the Committee on Bills and Overtures is the one in regard to the New-York Presbytery, which disobeyed the order of last year's assembly in receiving students from the Union Theological Seminary. The committee decided to refer the matter to the Committee on Church Polity. Dr. John R. Davies, Chairman of this committee, is from New-York, and his committee refuses to take up the bill. A similar overture was received from the Long Island Presbytery, protesting against the assumption of power by the assembly, and declaring that the Presbytery would not obey the order of the General Assembly. The General Assembly ordered the matter referred to the Judicial Committee.

A resolution authorizing the a reconsideration of the matter of young people's societies by the Breed Committee, with instruction for submitting to the Presbyteries a plan of forming an independent denominational union, and reporting to the next Assembly was stricken out.

A second provision, arranging for a popular meeting of young people's societies at the next assembly, to establish a paper devoted to the interests of young people's societies, and similar objects, was also stricken out. A substitute directing the young people's societies to study and maintain the doctrines and standards of the Presbyterian Church was adopted. A clause providing for inter-denominational fellowship of young people's societies was stricken out.

END OF THE BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

Concluding Sessions of the Anniversaries at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 26.—This was the concluding day of the Baptist anniversaries. Addresses were made in the morning before the Home Mission Society by the Rev. C. A. Wooddy of Oregon and the Rev. Dr. H. C. Woods of Colorado.

The following officers of the Home Missionary Society were elected: President—H. K. Porter of Pennsylvania; Vice Presidents—E. M. Vandusee of Minnesota and Stephen Greene of Massachusetts; Treasurer—J. Greenwood Snelling, New-York; Recording Secretary—A. S. Hobart, D. D., Yonkers, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary—Thomas J. Morgan, D. D., LL. D., New-York.

The afternoon session was devoted to educational work. Five Presidents of Baptist schools in the South spoke—President E. C. Mitchell of Leland University, Louisiana; President Owen James of the Roger Williams University, Tennessee; President J. A. Booker of the Arkansas Negro College; President M. Wolverton of Bishop College, Texas, and President A. C. Osborne of Benedict College, South Carolina.

POLICE CAPTAINS BACK ON DUTY.

Permission Refused to Irish Volunteers to Parade with Arms.

Capts. William S. Devery and Jacob Siebert, the indictments which were pending against them having been dismissed, were restored to duty by the Board of Police yesterday. They will be assigned to the command of precincts by Chief Conlin to-day.

Police Commissioner Andrews reported to the board that the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers had not the right to parade with arms, and the Chief Clerk was directed to so notify the officers of the regiment. Mr. Andrews said that when the permit to parade was granted originally it was expressly stipulated that firearms were not to be carried.

Permission was granted to members of the bicycle squad to take part in a bicycle tournament in Philadelphia on Decoration Day. The fastest riders in the squad will be selected to represent the department.

Commissioner Andrews, who is the Treasurer of the board, reported that the bill authorizing the payment of election officers whose pay was withheld last year because they had failed to comply with all the requirements of the law, had been signed by the Governor. The salaries withheld amount to nearly $42,000, and some means were necessary to provide this money. There was a deficit of $12,000 in the appropriation for last year owing to the large increase in the number of election districts. The Committee on Elections was asked to consider the matter and suggest some means for raising the necessary funds.

ESCAPED FROM ELLIS ISLAND.

Percy Smith, Said to be Insane, Was Caught in Jersey City.

Percy Smith, eighteen years old, who was detained at Ellis Island as a lunatic, escaped yesterday by tearing the wire netting from the window of his room. Two hours later he was found in Jersey City. How he got there is a question. When arraigned at the Gregory Street Police Station, Smith said he swam out into the Bay, where he was picked up by a boat and taken to Jersey City. His clothes were not wet, but he accounted for this by saying that the men who rescued him gave him the clothes he wore in exchange for his wet clothes. He was clad in old trousers, undershirt, coat, and cloth cap.

Smith said he was a variety actor and lived at 57 Romford Road, London. He said he played an engagement with Sir Augustus Harris for £5 a week, but Henry Irving, Beerbohm Tree, Sir Augustus, and others were so jealous of him that he was obliged to leave the country.

He gave an exhibition of his talents in front of the Sergeant's desk, doing a handspring and several other athletic feats. He wanted to sing, but the Sergeant declined the offer with thanks and sent Smith down stairs to await a requisition from New-York.

To Honor Prof. Abbott's Memory.

A memorial meeting in honor of the late Prof. Austin Abbott, LL. D., Dean of the Law Faculty of the New-York University, will be held at the University Building, Washington Square, on Monday evening, June 1, at 8 o'clock. The Chancellor of the university, the Rev. Dr. H. M. MacCracken, will preside and addresses will be delivered by distinguished members of the bench and bar. The following gentlemen, many of whom have already accepted, have been invited to speak: William M. Evarts, Joseph H. Choate, William Allen Butler, Elihu Root, Benjamin F. Tracy, David McAdam, Meyer S. Isaacs, John L. N. Hunt, and others. A delegation from the Bar Association will be in attendance.

American Fishing Vessel Seized.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 26.—A dispatch received here to-day from Capt. Daniel Doran reports that his schooner, the Frederick Gearing, owned by Edward C. Morris, of this port, had been seized at Prospect, N. S., by the Canadian cutter Aberdeen, for alleged fishing inside the three-mile limit. Capt. Doran says he had just made a haul of 175 barrels of mackerel, and officers of the cutter Vigilant, which was in the vicinity, assured him that the fish were about 200 yards outside the limit, but the Aberdeen's commander decided otherwise, and at once seized the Gearing. The owners have started for Halifax to secure the release of the vessel, which is valued, with outfits, at $8,000.

RAPID TRANSIT SCHEMES

THE BREEN PLAN AGAIN BROUGHT FORWARD.

It Provides for an Elevated Structure from the Battery to Yonkers and Peekskill—The Aldermen Ask for Extensions of the Present Roads—The Compensation of Each Commissioner Fixed at $5,000 by the Appellate Division.

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court against the building of an underground road under the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners has called forth some discussion of other projects for solving the rapid transit problem.

One of the old schemes was referred to yesterday in a communication addressed by J. L. Douglass of 24 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., to "Charles E. Strong, Mayor of New-York City." In this communication Mr. Douglass says that nearly $500,000 of the taxpayers' money has been wasted in various ways, all of which could have been saved, and $1,000,000 annually put into the city treasury.

The plan to which Mr. Douglass refers is the one submitted on Jan. 30, 1893, to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, by Thomas Breen of Chester, Penn. It proposed the purchase of a strip of land fifty feet wide, from Battery Place, this city, to Yonkers and Peekskill, N. Y., by a syndicate of capitalists, the title to be held in fee as a basis of security for the capital and construction account of a six-track elevated railway. The cost of the road was computed as follows:

Cost of land, buildings, and right of way	$41,368,000
Cost of six-track structure	35,428,000
Amount payable to New-York City as a bonus	1,000,000
Interest on $70,000,000 of bonds at 4½ per cent. for the first two years of construction	6,300,000
Total	$84,096,000

The plan provided for tracks for two express trains, two fast trains, and two local trains. In addition there were plans for a fourth set of tracks on top of the structure, or a platform for the use of bicycles, with elevators at convenient distances, from Battery Place to the Harlem River. By the purchase of the property in fee, all claims and suits for damages would be dispensed with, says Mr. Douglass, in his communication, and thus a great prospective expenditure would be avoided.

The plans provided that this steel structure should be twenty-six feet above ground between the Battery and Ninety-fifth Street. Elevated tracks were to be constructed from the Battery to Yonkers, and from Yonkers to Peekskill on the surface. The entire structure could be built in three years, its supporters declare.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday in the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners for compensation. The court grants each Commissioner $5,000 for his services.

Alderman Randall offered at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday resolutions commending the Appellate Division for its refusal "to confirm the unjust report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners." The resolutions set forth that the Commissioners had failed to provide in their plans any facilities for the north side.

Alderman Randall also asked that the authorities of the elevated railroads be requested to extend their lines from One Hundred and Forty-third Street through West Farms to the city line; to build lines from Tremont Avenue through Fordham, William's Bridge, and Woodlawn, and to extend the line from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street along Washington Heights to King's Bridge, and to permit of a continuous passage over all of the lines for a single fare from the Battery to the end of the road. The resolution also asked that the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad be regarded as important adjuncts to the completion of rapid transit for the north side.

The resolution was adopted and it was ordered that a copy be sent to the Rapid Transit Commission.

ELEVATED ROADS' POOR MAKESHIFT.

Citizens Can Expect Little from a Company That Disrespects the Law.

Judging from the past, neither the city nor the citizens need expect anything of a practical or equable nature from the Manhattan Elevated Railway. This company has never done anything for the comfort, convenience, or safety of the millions of its customers unless compelled by the law. It has always been ready to grab anything that was in sight and that it could get for nothing. It wanted to get a large slice of the Battery Park, but this attempt was frustrated by the vigorous protest of the people. The company coveted a portion of the City Hall Park, and even cast a covetous eye on a portion of Central Park. The company wanted this property because it belongs to the city, and therefore it was thought that it could be obtained for nothing.

The company has withheld for years the payment of damages long overdue for private property taken for its purposes, and it had the effrontery recently to ask the city to indemnify it from claims for damages for private property taken, as a condition for extending its lines.

The miserable light in the cars of the Manhattan system would not be tolerated in any other city on the civilized globe. An effort was made in 1895 to have the Legislature pass a bill compelling the railway to improve the light in the cars by substituting either gas or electricity for the smoky, ill-smelling oil lamps now in use, but the company had sufficient influence in Albany to defeat the measure. The effort was repeated this year with better success. A bill was adopted by the Legislature, and has become a law compelling the improvement in the lighting, but the company has three years in which to equip all its cars with new lights. No changes have yet been made in the system of lighting, and it would not be at all surprising if the paid advocates of the company should apply to the next Legislature to have the law repealed.

A most flagrant disregard of law by the Manhattan Elevated Railway is the system compelling passengers going to or coming from the district above the Harlem River and the east side to change cars at the terminus at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. This is in direct violation of Chapter 743 of the Laws of 1894, which became a law on May 21 of that year. This act provides that "any passenger on the Manhattan Elevated Railway who has paid the fare required for passage from any point on said railway east of Broadway, between the Battery and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, not exceeding 5 cents, shall be entitled to a continuous passage, without change of cars, on the suburban rapid transit railway, or on any railway owned and operated by the Manhattan Railway Company."

The same provision is made for southbound passengers, who are entitled to a continuous passage on the suburban railway, and from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to the Battery on the Second and Third Avenue elevated roads, without change of cars.

There is no attempt by the Manhattan Elevated Railway to comply with this law, although it would be an easy and a comparatively inexpensive matter to construct a curve to connect the road at Second and Third Avenues with the tracks of the suburban road, which is being operated by the Manhattan Elevated Company. The passengers from the lower part of the city who are bound for points above the Harlem River are compelled to leave the trains at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and walk through a narrow passageway to the platforms where the Suburban Railway lands its passengers who are bound down town. A great deal of discomfort and unnecessary confusion ensues, particularly in the morning and evening hours, when the platforms are jammed by a pushing, jostling crowd.

The confusion is increased by the trainmen, who appear to take delight in seeing the people bothered and made uncomfortable by reason of the crowding, which they do not attempt to control. All this could be avoided by a compliance with the law.

The failure to carry out the provisions of the law is a misdemeanor, and the Manhattan Railway and its officers and Directors are liable to prosecution, but for some reason no attempt has been made by the District Attorney's office to take notice of these daily and hourly violations of the statutes. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the office of the District Attorney yesterday to learn why these violations had not been punished.

It was learned that there had been no arrest for the offenses, nor had the attention of the Grand Jury ever been called to the matter, although the law has been in force for over two years. In the absence of District Attorney Fellows, Henry W. Unger, the Assistant District Attorney in charge of the office, was asked why no prosecutions had been instituted against the Manhattan Company. He replied that the probable reason was that no complaint had been made to the District Attorney. The reporter asked Mr. Unger whether it was usual for the District Attorney to wait for complaints before bringing matters of this kind before the Grand Jury, and he said that in the multiplicity of affairs the District Attorney could not be expected to know everything that was going on in the city, and therefore he had to wait for complaints.

TO CONFER WITH MAYOR STRONG.

Messrs. Gould and Sage to Discuss Rapid Transit Questions with Him.

George J. Gould, Russell Sage, and R. M. Gallaway have been officially designated to represent the Manhattan Railway Company in dealing with the rapid-transit question. They were appointed by the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Directors yesterday at a meeting in which the subject was discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Gould said, after the meeting: "We propose to take up the question of giving the public rapid transit in a fair and progressive spirit, with the proper authorities, as soon as possible."

Mr. Sage explained last evening that he and Mr. Gould had already sent a letter to Mayor Strong asking him when he could make it convenient to confer with the Manhattan committee. Mr. Sage said that he had been under the impression that Mayor Strong was going to talk with various prominent citizens regarding the general propositions recently submitted in behalf of the elevated roads, and then send word to him and Mr. Gould to call again at his office. He learned yesterday, however, that the Mayor was waiting for the Manhattan Directors to make the advances; hence the letter asking his Honor to fix a date for a conference.

City Civil Service Examinations.

The following examinations have been called by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, to secure eligibles for appointment to vacancies now existing in the various branches of the city service: Thursday, May 28—Messenger in the office of the Public Administrator; candidate taking this position will be required to furnish bonds in the amount of $5,000. Friday, May 29—Laboratory assistant and housekeeper in the Department of Public Charities; candidates for laboratory attendant must have some knowledge of chemical apparatus and of the various names of chemicals. Monday, June 1—Clerks in all departments. Wednesday, June 3—Three assistant chemists for the bacteriological laboratory, Board of Health; candidates must be trained in physiological and organic chemistry and familiar with the testing of toxine and antitoxine. Monday, June 8—Transitman. Applications for any of these examinations should be filed at once with the Secretary of the Civil Service Boards, Criminal Court Building.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY

A FREE INSTITUTION FOR THE USE OF BROOKLYN PEOPLE.

Opened by Charles M. Pratt with Appropriate Ceremonies—Building to Contain 250,000 Volumes, Is of Freestone and Red Brick, Three Stories High, 200 Feet Long, and 80 Feet Wide—All Its Appointments Are After Latest Designs.

The Pratt Institute Free Library was opened in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. It is in a building constructed of free-stone and red brick, erected in pre-Renaissance style, three stories high, and 200 feet by 80 feet in dimensions. It is situated in the middle of the Pratt Institute campus.

The opening ceremonies were attended by a large and distinguished gathering of Brooklynites and others. Young ladies of the Pratt Institute wearing the colors of their school acted as ushers, and floral decorations were abundant. The Rev. John Humpstone, D. D., made the opening prayer, the S. D. McConnell, D. D., pronounced the benediction, and there were addresses by Charles M. Pratt, President of the Board of Trustees, Truman J. Backus, LL. D., and Melvil Dewey, the State Librarian.

Many of those present were librarians. Invitations had been sent to all the librarians in the country, and many of this vicinity attended. These were especially pleased by what they saw and heard.

The Free Library Building is the product of much study and research. The exterior is unpretentious but handsome and substantial, and the interior is very beautiful as well as enduring. The floors are all highly polished. The cabinet work and wainscoting are of fine hard woods. The walls and ceilings are the best work of a celebrated decorator, and the electric lighting is perfect in all its details.

The western end of the building, which is on the right of the main entrance, is devoted to the stack room, which has an area of 49, by 53 feet, with five stories of stacks, each story being seven feet six inches high, so that all the books in the stacks are within easy reach. The capacity of the stacks is 250,000 volumes, or about five times as many as are now in the possession of the library.

On the first floor, immediately opposite the main entrance, and in the rear of the building, is a room 50 by 30 feet in size, comfortably furnished, and is high-ceiled, cheerful, and light. The room contains 150 selected volumes for children, and has a librarian, who will advise with the children.

To the left of the main entrance, on the lower floor, is the librarian's office, connected with the floors above by a private entrance.

The whole of the second floor is devoted to reference work, and four trained assistants are assigned to this department. Reference books, bound periodicals, documents, transactions, and reports of numerous kinds are on the shelves.

On the third story there is a large front room for students who desire to consult works of art. A rapidly growing collection of mounted art photographs is here. Within a few months this will number 15,000. The method in cataloguing enables an art student to supplement his reading on any art subject in a most efficient manner.

A large room on the south side of the building, on the third story, is designed as an exhibition hall, and will be utilized throughout the year for the exhibition of art collections used in educating the students and interesting the general public.

The School for Library Training has its rooms on the third floor. This is one of the many original features of Pratt Institute. The class is limited to twenty, and though the school was only begun in 1890, it has grown wonderfully. Its graduates fill important positions in leading libraries and places are even waiting for those who have not yet graduated.

The total cost of the library building was $190,000. It is fire-proof throughout.

In the course of his address, Mr. Pratt said:

"A recent bill which was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor calls for the establishment of a free public library in the City of Brooklyn under certain terms and conditions. These terms and conditions include the union of private means and beneficencies with public moneys. I desire to express my appreciation of this actual development in the possible attainment of this great good for our city. If, in this connection, there could be a union of those libraries which are now maintained by private support and annual membership subscriptions, but which have not yet freely opened their doors to the public, it would give an impetus which, I am confident, would be more effective than could be secured in any other way. Finally, I may further say that so far as our work here is related to any such organized effort looking to the proper and complete equipment of our city with the advantages of free libraries and the wise and economical distribution of the work which each may be best equipped to do, we shall at any time gladly co-operate."

EXHIBITION OF SWEDISH PAINTINGS.

Many Attractive Works in the Pratt Institute Library Rooms.

The Pratt Institute of Brooklyn yesterday evening exhibited in its new library building a collection of the representative works of contemporary Swedish artists. To further the end in view, the Pratt Institute was given the aid of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Cincinnati Museum Association, the St. Louis School and Museum of Fine Arts, and the Boston Art Club. There were 108 pictures hung in the upper rooms of the new building.

Unfamiliar as the general public may be with Swedish art, it has found many admirers, both foreign and native, in the United States. The general feeling which impresses any one who sees Scandinavian art for the first time is its frank sincerity. It is neither whimsical nor capricious. It is its boldness which makes it original. Figures are strong and lusty, and the drawing excellent. Scenes of rural life delight the artist. Landscapes have the peculiarities of the country. Snow scenes are of frequent occurrence. Stockholm, its river running filled with ice, the houses blurred by the falling snow, is often presented. Night effects, which are so difficult to produce, do not deter the Swedish artist.

But the fanciful is also indulged in at times, for Acke Anderson's "Night-dur and Sunbeams" is fraught with a poet's fancies. As the mist ascends from the field, it assumes human shapes, and these are dissipated by the first gleams of the sun.

Very striking is the work of Bruno Liljefors. He is a painter of bird life, and there is a realism akin to Japanese work in one of his pictures. It represents a long flight of ducks about on the level with the eye, as they skurry over a strip of land. Another picture of his entitled "Elder Ducks," has the same natural effects.

Anders L. Zorn, whose reputation is fully deserved, seems to have imbibed something of the higher finish of French art. There is no crudeness. The No. 89, "The Cigarette Smoker," is prettily effective, and there is a portrait, the No. 97, which is an admirable piece of work.

Nils Kreuger, though he has studied in Paris, paints Swedish animals and not French ones. In his "Horse Show," the animals, in a driving snowstorm with blankets flying, are essentially clever, as are his animals in "In the Shadow," which shows a flock of sheep huddled against a wall so as to keep out the sun glare.

Wallander's "Peasant Dance" is absolutely truthful, and full of honest realism. Many of these artists have shown their quality in France, and have been recipients of honors in the salons there.

Twelve water colors by Carl Larsson of Stockholm represent the artist's house and various rooms in it, with the figures of the occupants. The whole series is delightful. It is worked up as to outline in the old method, but the effects are novel. There is a precise quaintness about these simple drawings which is worthy of study. Larsson's work is so good and impressive that it deserves to be carefully examined by our illustrators. There is a great deal to be learned there. Carl Larsson has brought back an old method, but a highly effective one.

The exhibition will be open May 27, 28, and 29, from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M., and daily from June 1 to June 15 from 10 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., and June 3, 6, 10, and 13, from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M.

CATTLEMAN BECOMES INSANE.

He Shoots a Companion and Tries to Kill a Policeman.

Edward Berg, a giant ocean cattleman, employed on the steamship Bovic, became insane early yesterday morning while walking with fellow-laborers in Greenwich Street. He shot Frank Dunnen in the back, fired several shots at his other companions, and at Policeman Gray of the Church Street Station, and fought like a tiger when three policemen tried to arrest him. Dunnen is in the Hudson Street Hospital, and may die. Berg is a prisoner.

The men boarded at 12 Greenwich Street. Half a dozen of them started for work together yesterday morning. Berg, who had been of remarkably quiet bearing, developed a fit of sullenness. He loitered behind his companions for a few blocks. When he was about twenty feet in the rear there came the crack of a pistol shot. Dunnen threw up his hands and fell unconscious.

The other men turned and saw the giant Berg bounding toward them waving his revolver. They stepped aside as he dashed by, and then started in pursuit of him. Frank Heggers was in the lead. He had almost reached the maniac when Berg faced about and fired. Heggers dropped behind a stoop, uninjured.

The shouts of the pursuers attracted Policeman Gray, who stepped into a doorway to intercept Berg as he ran by. The policeman was just about to make the capture, when Berg saw him and fired. Gray dropped to the sidewalk. The bullet grazed his helmet.

He was up and away in a second, and soon hurled himself on Berg. Both men rolled in the gutter. Two other policemen arrived, and after a desperate struggle Berg was disarmed and handcuffed.

When the cattleman was asked why he had done the shooting he answered that he did not know. He did not appear to remember what he had done, and could give little information about himself. In his pockets were found a razor, a knife, and $42. When he was put in a cell he shouted that he was being murdered.

Johannis

"KING OF NATURAL TABLE WATERS."

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

Ernest Gogorza, 50 Broad St., N. Y., Managing Agent, Johannis Co., of America.

MARINE RAILWAY FIGHT

BRIGHTON BEACH MANAGERS HAVE BUILT A HIGH FENCE.

Will Keep Passengers from Manhattan Beach from Landing, Unless Manhattan Company's Fence Is Taken Down or They Are Compensated for the Use of Land—Can Reach One Beach from the Other Via Sheepshead Bay.

The Marine Railway Company, that operates 1,000 feet of tracks between Manhattan and Brighton Beaches and earns thereby more money, railroad men say, in proportion to its length, than any other railroad in the country, is unable to land passengers at Brighton Beach. The Brighton Beach Improvement Company has erected a barricade that prevents passengers from the Marine Railway from entering its property.

The war between the improvement company and the railway company, which is controlled by the Long Island Railroad Company, is an old one. For the last ten years it has resulted in skirmishes and truces at irregular but short intervals.

The Improvement Company has received every year a certain sum for allowing Marine Railway passengers from Manhattan Beach to land on its ground. The companies had a disagreement two years ago, and the former resorted to the same tactics it is employing now—the building of a fence that prevents the landing of passengers. The trouble was adjusted in two days.

Everybody who is familiar with the situation at the boundary line between the beaches knows that the railway company has a fence extending on the line from the ocean to the creek. This prevents pleasure-seekers from going from Brighton to Manhattan except by the railway.

The Brighton Beach Improvement Company's first contention is that people should have a free passageway between the beaches. It alleges that the Marine Railway people have no right to fence in their land for the purpose of making money, and then use the land of the improvement company on which to turn out the passengers.

The following official statement was issued yesterday by the Long Island Railroad Company:

About 9 A. M. Monday the proprietors of the Brighton Beach property issued orders to close the entrance from Manhattan Beach to their property. A high, strong fence was placed in position, and a sign posted thereon prohibiting people from trespassing. The warning was "dangerous," and "no thoroughfare" were added, the sign facing eastward. This, of course, prevented the return of any one by way of Manhattan Beach. The Marine Road, which was operating its trains, abandoned them and put them into other service. Therefore, people who desire to go to Manhattan Beach hereafter can get there over the lines of the Long Island Railroad only, from Long Island City, Flatbush Avenue, and Bay Ridge, and there will be no way of getting to and from Manhattan Beach and West Brighton hereafter.

When this statement was shown last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to George I. Murphy, President of the Brighton Beach Improvement Company, he said:

That looks as though the Long Island people did not intend to make the usual agreement with us this year. The fight has been on frequently and we have never given in. We do not propose that our property shall be used as a convenience for other people to make money.

If the Long Island Railroad Company will take down its fence on the boundary line and give the public a chance to walk, if it pleases, between the two beaches, then we will have no objection whatever to make.

They opened their marine line this year fifteen days earlier than usual and without consulting us. We have always come to an agreement. This year we were not even asked to do so. We are building bathing houses near the terminus of the line, and boards and such dangerous things are being about. The entrance to our land was not ready. Yet the railroad was started and we were not asked for permission to allow passengers to enter our grounds.

I was down there Sunday and at first ordered our men to close up the entrance from the railway station to our grounds. Then I thought better of it. I decided not to inconvenience the public and gave the order that the opening to our grounds be closed the first thing Monday morning. This was done, and the first Monday morning train was unable to land passengers.

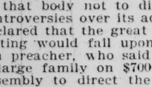
That barricade of ours will stand until the Long Island Railroad Company allows a free passage to people on foot, or until it comes to an agreement with us to pay for the privilege of landing passengers on our ground.

If the companies do not agree, it will be necessary, in order to go from one beach to the other, to return to Sheepshead Bay and there take another train.

Will of Richard A. Storrs.

Deputy Controller Richard A. Storrs dealt with millions, and died comparatively poor. His will, which was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday, left all his property to his wife, Cornelia Storrs, of the Park Avenue Hotel. The value of the estate is $15,000.

THE EYE OF THE IDOL.



AN ORIENTAL TALE.

BY OWEN HALL

AUTHOR OF "THE TRACK OF A STORM"

[Copyright, 1896, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.]

SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Richard Thurston and the narrator of the story are officers in the Thirty-ninth Bengal Infantry. During a skirmish in the recent Burmese rebellion, Agha-Bhah, Thurston's native servant, is fatally wounded. He sends for Thurston, and, thanking him for risking his life for his own in the fight, gives him, by the hand of a fellow-native, a remarkable ring, telling him it is a talisman which may bring danger to the wearer, and will also warn him of the danger. As Agha is dying he sees a strange look in the face of his native friend, Bani, and he tells Thurston to beware of this man. The stone in the ring is curiously carved in the shape of an eye. Bani comes to Thurston that evening, and applies for Agha's place. After he departs Thurston and his friend observe that the stone gives out a bright light, which gradually fades away. Thurston's friend advises him to dispose of the ring, but he decides to wear it.

PART II.

Dick Thurston was as good as his word. In spite of its inconvenient size and its strange appearance, he continued to wear the ring. He readily admitted that it was clumsy. I think he even called it "devilish clumsy"—but he didn't seem to care to discuss it, and he had evidently made up his mind to wear it, so I let him alone.

As the days went by, and nothing happened to call attention to it, I almost ceased to notice it, and I fancy Dick did the same. For one thing, we had plenty to do. As we advanced, the country became rather more open, but the irregular forces of the Burmese enemy—the only ones we had yet seen—appeared in greater numbers, making it dangerous to relax our vigilance even for a moment. Ours was the flanking company, and Dick and I took it in turn to visit the sentries at night, to see that all was safe, and the duty was a harassing one after a long day's tramp. There was no help for it, however, as we had left young Maitland behind in field hospital, and were, of course, short handed in consequence. And so the days of the advance march passed by—and so the mystery of Agha's ring faded from our memories.

We had hoped and expected that the enemy would make some kind of stand before we reached Mandalay, but we were disappointed. Whether it was that they had no regular forces, or that the poor success of the irregular attacks upon our columns had discouraged them I don't know, but, at any rate, we at last reached the famous golden-roofed city without opposition. Our regiment was at the head of the column, and we were halted among the fringe of monasteries, gardens, and temples that surround the city on the east, as it was not thought advisable to make an actual entry that night in spite of the deserted look of the place. Our company took possession of the temple's inclosure of a large pagoda—one of those that give the city its characteristic and deceptive appearance of great wealth from a distance. The sunlight was still blazing on the glowing roofs and piled up masses of wonderfully carved and tortured woodwork that formed the roofs and pinnacles of the temple buildings as we reached the spot and gladly obeyed the command to halt after our hot day's march. There was no time to lose in making arrangements for the night, and both Dick and I were kept hard at work for the next hour in seeing to the men and taking the precautions necessary to prevent a possible night attack by the enemy. By the time we had finished it was growing dark, and it was with an exclamation of relief that we at last unbuckled our sword belts and threw ourselves down on the seats which Bani had managed to hunt up and place for us in the portico chamber of the pagoda. After the first sensation of relief was over, and I had time to look around, I must confess the place struck me as having what Scotch people call an eerie look about it that was the reverse of cheerful. The chamber was large, and the glimmer of the solitary candle which, stuck in the broken neck of a bottle, was all that our commissariat supplied by way of light, seemed rather to increase the impression of mystery and gloom. The dark panels of teakwood, carved and fretted in a thousand strange though ingenious devices, lowered black and threatening in the feeble light. The more distant corners and the wide abysses of the roof yawned black and cavernous in the shadows. I glanced round uncomfortably for a moment, and then with a resigned shrug of my shoulders proceeded to put into practice the philosophy learned during the last few weeks by lighting my pipe.

The pipe had scarcely consented to draw when our attendant made his appearance at the door, bearing a second candle, and solemnly ushering in two men carrying our supper with a dignity rather out of proportion to the simple, not to say meagre, commissariat. We were not disposed to be too critical, however, and our interest, or, as least, my own, in the proceedings was greatly heightened by the sight of two bottles of ale which Bani carried in the hand not occupied by the

I Followed Him Just as the Cry Came for the Third Time.

left, and Dick and I had settled down to the full enjoyment of an after-dinner smoke. It might have been that we were tired, or perhaps the place and its surroundings had something to do with it, but gradually our conversation flagged and lapsed into silence. My own eyes, I know, wandered dreamily round the place and rested on the dim shadows and half-seen carvings till I began to feel as if everything was unreal and visionary. More than once my eyes came back to my companion, only to recognize the fact that, like myself, he was affected by the atmosphere of the spot, and once at least they rested on the ring which lay on his knee and glistened in the feeble light of our candles with what seemed a sinister light that made me look again to convince myself that no change had really taken place in the appearance of the stone.

We were suddenly startled by a strange, wild cry that seemed to come from the far interior of the temple and rang shrill and wild through the echoing woodwork overhead. We both started to our feet by a common impulse and gazed around with the questioning look of men who recognize an appeal for help and yet don't clearly know what it is or where. Then it came again—wild, suffering, almost despairing—like the cry of a woman in deadly terror or of a man in the last extremity of pain. It came from the temple, beyond a doubt, and Dick, seizing one of the bottles that held our candles, made a dash for what looked like a door in the shadow at the end of the apartment. I was in the act of following him when my eye caught the gleam of light which fell on the scabbard of my sword, and I paused a moment to draw it from the sheath. In the meantime Dick had set his shoulder to the door, which gave way at the first push so easily that he had almost fallen forward. He recovered in an instant, however, and, holding the candle above his head, dashed forward into the darkness. I followed him just as the cry came for the third time shuddering through the dim arcades of the pagoda, and Dick, with a shout: "Hello! What's that?" turned suddenly to the right, the direction from which the cry seemed to come, and instantly left me in almost complete darkness. I tried to follow him, but, miscalculating the distance, I struck against something and fell. I was a good deal shaken, and it may have been several minutes before I regained my feet. As I did so I caught sight of the glimmer of the light once more, and was following it up with more caution when I heard what sounded like a blow, followed by a loud exclamation, and then by the clash of steel. I don't know how I found my way to the spot, but I reached it somehow, only to find Dick stretched on the ground, partly supported against a huge figure of Buddha and grasping the still unextinguished candle in his hand. In front of him I at once recognized the figure of Bani, who, with a sword bayonet was engaging two wild-looking figures in yellow, who leaped around him in the half light, brandishing great knives that gleamed in the candle light. I had only time to see this, when suddenly the light was extinguished, and in another moment the sound of hasty footsteps told me that the assailants had taken flight.

I paused, afraid to take another step in the sudden darkness, when I heard a match

Bani Cast One Anxious Look at Dick.

struck and saw the figure of Bani kneeling beside Dick. Before I had reached them he had lighted the candle and was examining him with every appearance of the deepest anxiety. I was at his side in a moment, and was delighted to see my comrade open his eyes and look up with a smile, as he exclaimed: "Well done, Bani! It was a perfect God-send; another half minute, and they'd have finished me. But how the dickens did you get here?"

"Allah be praised," exclaimed Bani, devoutly. "The sahib's servant saw the children of Eblis enter, and he followed them."

I looked at Dick and noticed that the blood was dripping to the floor from a wound in his side. "Here, Bani," I interrupted, hastily, "bring another light and two men in haste that we may move the Captain, and cause a messenger to be sent to headquarters speedily for the doctor sahib."

Bani cast one anxious look at Dick, and then with a low salaam glided into the darkness.

"Are you much hurt, Dick?" I asked, anxiously, holding up the light so as to get a better view of his face.

"I don't know, Bert, but I hardly think so. That fellow Bani's a brick; he fought these two devils like a tiger." At that moment his eye seemed to catch a glimpse of the ring, for he added, with a half laugh: "I wonder what the talisman was doing that it didn't give me warning?" My eye followed the direction of his, and I started. Deep down in the stone there was something of the same angry glow we had seen that first night, only it seemed to fade away as I looked at it.

"I don't know that it didn't. Did you look?" I said, with a creeping sensation stealing down my spine.

"Nonsense, Bertie—you're dreaming. I think I'll give the confounded thing to Bani," he continued, a little feebly; "it's more in his line, and he deserves something for this."

"Don't!" I exclaimed, with an energy that would have startled me, I'm sure, could I have felt at the moment any more startled than I was. I hadn't taken my eyes off the ring, and at the moment when Dick said he would give it to Bani the light, which had faded almost to dullness, sprang suddenly to life again, and flashed from under the overhanging eyebrow with an intense and fiery glow.

"Look, Dick!" I exclaimed, almost involuntarily—"look at the ring!" Dick looked.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION DULL AND FLUCTUATIONS UNIMPORTANT.

London Resumes Business, but Shows Little Interest in Americans—Extremely Low Prices for Grain and Provisions—Probability of Gold Exports—No Action on the Leather Dividend—The Grangers Move Within Narrow Limits.

TUESDAY, P. M.

London resumed business to-day after the Whitsuntide holidays, but paid very little attention to Americans. Its prices were on about a parity with our own. Local commission business was as light as ever, and traders were content to scalp the market for fractional profits on either side.

While the crop prospects are brilliant, the disturbing political situation more than offsets its promised benefits. Furthermore, the extremely low prices for grain and provisions causes apprehension that the railroads may not be able to secure paying rates during the movement of the products to market. A new low record was made for lard, and pork touched figures lower than at any time since 1878. July wheat in Chicago sold at 59½c. and corn at 28½c. Railway earnings reported to-day include a gain of $11,900 for Louisville and Nashville, an increase of $5,000 for the Denver and Rio Grande, both for the third week in May. On the other hand, Southern shows a loss of $15,100, and Kansas and Texas one of $16,859. Jersey Central's net for April decreased $93,834. The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. It is expected that there will be shipments of gold on Thursday and on Saturday, but bankers were not inclined to investigate the amount likely to go.

Speculation was extremely dull, and fluctuations were without real significance. Sugar was fairly active, and closed at its top price, 123½, a net gain of 1¼ points. Tobacco was also fairly firm, its gain being ¾. United States Leather was irregular, but its loss was only ¼. The Directors' meeting announced for to-day, at which it was expected the dividend question would be passed upon, was postponed on account of the absence from the city of some of the leading members of the board. In the railway list the Grangers moved within narrow limits and closed fractionally lower. Manhattan was strong most of the day, although at one time it dropped to 102⅞. It closed ⅛ lower than yesterday, at 103⅜. The remainder of the list was without feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for seven months.

Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4¾ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5¼ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $96,543,048; balances, $6,092,346; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $745,476.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16@1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion evertificates were quoted at 68⅜@68⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½c.

The silver in London was quoted at 31¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Exports from Jan. 1	$31,532,319	$10,032,313	$19,032,313
Imports for same period	.....	.....	.....
Net exports	.....	.....	.....
Net exports to date	$12,500,006	.....	.....
Net exports to date, 1895	13,010,119	.....	.....
Net exports to date, 1894	34,011,219	.....	.....
Net exports to date, 1893	56,022,612	.....	.....

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c premium, Boston—5@10c discount, San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; 60-day, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds declined ¼ for the 4s of 1925 and the 4s, 1907, coupon. The sales were $6,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108¾@108¾; $20,000 5s, coupon, at 112⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.....	.....
4s, r., 1907	94½	.....
4s, c., 1907	108¾	109¼
4s, r., 1925	105¼	110
4s, c., 1925	116½	116¾
5s, r., 1904	116½	116¾
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	112¾	113
Currency 6s, 1898	103⅝	.....
Currency 6s, 1899	106	.....
Cherokee 4s, 1896	108¼	.....
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	.....
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	.....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	.....

In State securities, $39,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61⅜.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $5,048,701, against $8,095,384 in the preceding week and $7,200,542 the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $158,103,112, against $143,054,295 in the corresponding period of last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock and an extra 1 per cent. on deferred payments of preferred stock, payable on and after June 15. Transfer books will close May 29 and reopen June 16.

The coupons maturing June 1 on bonds of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad will be paid at the Central Trust Company.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 26.—To-day's trading was light, prices holding steady at about yesterday's close.

Turning charges were somewhat easier. A feature of the day was the weakness in City Railway; it sold as low as 250. The decline is attributed to prospective competition from the General Electric Street Railway Company. Bank clearings were $14,048,502. Money loaned at 5@5½ per cent. on call, and 6@6½ per cent. on time.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	*40	.....	40	40½
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	66½	67½	66½	67½
Chi. Brew. & Malt	*15¾	.....	16	16½
Chicago P. & P. Co.	*41½	.....	41	.....
Chi. Pneumatic Tool Co.	36	38	36	38
Chi. So. S. R. Tr. (Al. L.)	47	50	.....	.....
Chi. City Railway	*6¾	.....	6¾	7
Chicago Telephone	*250½	.....	255	265
Diamond M. of Ill.	*22¾	.....	*222½	175
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*24½	.....	24½	.....
Metropolitan Elevated	18	19	20	22
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	15¼	16	15¾	16
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	41¼	42	*41¾	.....
New-York Biscuit	*96	.....	*96¼	.....
North Chi. St. R. R.	*248¾	.....	247	250
National Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....
Street's West. S. C. L.	110	.....	110	110
Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	50	60	50	51
West. Chi. St. R. R.	*106	.....	*100¾	.....
Western Stone	72	78	72	74

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	99	99½	99	99¼
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	61	64	.....	64
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	38	40	38	40
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	*100	.....	100	.....
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	102½	.....	102¾	105¼
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	82	90¾	*90¼	.....
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	82	83	82	83
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	75	76	*76	.....
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	.....	68	.....	.....
N. Chi. St. R. R. 5s	.....	100½	.....	.....
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103¾	104	103	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102½	103	103	102½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*99¾	.....	99	99¼

*Sales.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	54	54	54	54	...	56	57	113
American Cotton Oil pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	—¼	54¾	55¼	100
*American Sugar Refineries	122¼	123½	121¾	123½	+1¼	123⅝	123½	33,602
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	...	103¾	104	10
American Tobacco	66	66¾	65¾	66¼	+ ⅜	66¼	66⅝	5,487
American Tobacco pf	100	100	99¾	99¾	...	99¼	100	75
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15	15	14⅝	15	...	24½	20¼	100
Baltimore & Ohio	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	...	14⅝	15⅜	423
*Bay State Gas	18	18½	18	18¾	...	22¼	23	52
*Brooklyn R. T.	29¾	30¼	29½	29⅝	— ⅛	18	18⅛	75
Canada Southern	55	55	55	55	— ¼	29¼	30	1,775
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	25	25	25	+ ¼	24⅜	25⅛	542
Chicago Gas	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛	50¾	51	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ⅛	16⅝	17	200
Chicago & Northwestern	79	79¼	78½	79	— ⅛	67¾	68¼	400
C., M. & St. Paul	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛	79	79⅛	5,650
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	77	77¼	76⅞	77	+ ⅛	105¾	106	150
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34	35	34	35	+1¼	35	35¼	945
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162	162	162	162	...	163	.....	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28¼	28	28¾	—1	28¼	28⅝	200
Consolidation Coal	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛	32	33	200
Consolidated Gas Company	157½	157½	155½	156¼	—1⅜	156¼	156⅜	1,670
Delaware & Hudson	127	127½	127	127¼	...	127	128	906
Del., Lack. & Western	161	161½	161	161	...	161	.....	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47	47	47	...	47¼	47¾	10
Detroit Gas	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	...	.....	.....	100
Dist. & G. F., all in. paid	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	...	18	18½	100
Erie 1st pf	36	36	36	36	...	.....	.....	100
Flint & Pere Marquette	35	35	30	35	—1¼	36	37½	187
General Electric	35¾	35⅞	35	35	...	35½	40	18
Illinois Steel Company	68¾	68½	67¾	68¼	— ¼	35⅜	35½	252
Iowa Central pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛	32½	34	150
Laclede Gas	24	24½	24	24	...	23¾	24	1,590
Laclede Gas pf	85	85	85	85	— ¼	84	86	50
Lake Erie & Western	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	...	18	18½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	70¾	70¾	70½	70½	...	70½	72	20
Lake Shore	149	149	149	149	...	150	151	1
Louisville & Nashville	50¼	50¼	49¾	50	— ¼	50	50¼	3,233
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛	9¼	9½	100
Manhattan Con	20	20	20	20	— ½	19	21	100
*Metropolitan Traction	102¾	102⅞	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛	103⅜	103¾	6,730
Minneapolis & St. Louis	48	48	48	48	— ¾	10⅜	11	1,700
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛	47½	49	200
Missouri Pacific	25	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅜	25¼	25⅜	200
*National Lead Company	25	25	25	25	...	25¼	25½	760
*National Lead Company pf	90	91¼	90	90⅞	...	25¾	26	152
New-Jersey Central	106	106	106	106	+2¼	105½	106⅛	57
New-York Central	97	97	97	97	...	96½	97	10
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	175	175	175	175	+1¼	175	176	126
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9	...	8¾	9	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛	24	24⅜	300
Norfolk Southern	70	70	70	70	— ½	69	72	100
Nor. & West., 1st in. paid	2	2	2	2	...	2	4	100
Nor. & West. pf., 1st in. paid	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...	6	7¾	100
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	5¼	5⅝	100
Northern Pacific, t. r.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	5¼	5½	100
Nor. Pacific, 1st in. paid	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	5¼	5½	100
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	15	15¼	15	15¼	...	.....	.....	6,231
Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	...	15¼	15½	70
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜	26¾	27	366
Pittsburg, C. & St. Louis	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	...	102¼	103¾	100
Rio Grande Western pf	11	11	11	11	...	10¾	11	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	42	42	42	42	...	163	.....	140
St. Paul & Duluth	114	114	114	114	...	.....	.....	300
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	112	112	112	112	...	114½	116½	4
St. Paul & Omaha	43	43	43	43	...	23	25½	50
Southern Pacific	22	22	22	22	...	112	117	10
Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛	43½	43½	200
Southern Railway pf	30	30	29½	29½	— ⅜	19	19¾	440
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅜	9	9¼	710
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	— ⅛	25⅜	26	400
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. S.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...	6	8½	25
Union Pacific, t. r.	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛	5½	6	200
U. P., Denver & Gulf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	...	3¼	4	100
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼	3¼	4	150
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	...	5¼	5⅝	100
United States Express	40½	40½	40½	40½	...	50¾	51	100
*United States Leather	9	9	9	9	...	10¼	10¾	10
*United States Leather pf	64⅝	64⅝	64	64¼	— ⅛	40	43	17
United States Rubber	24	24	24	24	...	9	9½	400
Wabash pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛	64¾	64¾	3,400
Western Union Telegraph	85½	86	85½	86	+ ⅛	24	24½	318
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10½	10½	9⅞	10	+ ⅜	17⅝	17⅞	350
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	...	85¼	85½	262
Total sales	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	85	37	8,600

*Unlisted. 103,997

Bonds.

Atch., Top & San Fe gen 4s	.....	.....	.....
7,000	78¾	.....	.....
1,000	78¾	.....	.....
20,000	78¾	.....	.....
10,000	78¾	.....	.....
adjustment 4s	.....	.....	.....
1,000	41¼	.....	.....
5,000	41¼	.....	.....
8,000	41¼	.....	.....
1,000	41¼	.....	.....
10,000	41	.....	.....
13,000	40¾	.....	.....
17,000	40¼	.....	.....
5,000	40¼	.....	.....
Austin & N'w'n 1st	.....	.....	.....
10,000	86¼	.....	.....
B & O. con 5s 1988	.....	.....	.....
4,000	107	.....	.....
Baltimore & O 5s 1885-1925	.....	.....	.....
1,000	94¼	.....	.....
B'way & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	.....	.....	.....
1,000	117½	.....	.....
9,000	117¾	.....	.....
Brooklyn Elev 2d	.....	.....	.....
10,000	85	.....	.....
Brooklyn Elev 1st	.....	.....	.....
3,000	55	.....	.....
Cent of N J G M 5s registered	.....	.....	.....
6,000	119¼	.....	.....
4,000	116	.....	.....
8,000	116¼	.....	.....
Ches & O gen 4½s	.....	.....	.....
1,000	74½	.....	.....
3,000	74¾	.....	.....
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	.....	.....	.....
9,000	119¾	.....	.....
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	.....	.....	.....
2,000	101¼	.....	.....
Chi, B & Q Iowa Div 4s	.....	.....	.....
5,000	98½	.....	.....
Chicago & Erie 1st	.....	.....	.....
5,000	108⅞	.....	.....
Chi G L & C Co 1st	.....	.....	.....
5,000	92	.....	.....
Chi & Northwestern 30-year deb 5s	.....	.....	.....
5,000	109½	.....	.....
19,000	109¾	.....	.....
Chi, R I & Pac 6s	.....	.....	.....
2,000	127¾	.....	.....
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s registered	.....	.....	.....
7,000	104⅝	.....	.....
5,000	103	.....	.....
Cin. Day & Ir 1st 5s	.....	.....	.....
16,000	109	.....	.....
Clev. Lor & Whl 1st	.....	.....	.....
2,000	106¾	.....	.....
Cleve & Mah Val 5s	.....	.....	.....
5,000	121¼	.....	.....
Col, H V & T G M 6s	.....	.....	.....
1,000	89½	.....	.....
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s	.....	.....	.....
2,000	86	.....	.....
Del & Waco 1st 5s	.....	.....	.....
3,000	78½	.....	.....
Del & Hudson 1st Penn Division	.....	.....	.....
1,000	143⅛	.....	.....
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s	.....	.....	.....
1,000	107	.....	.....
7,000	107¼	.....	.....
Erie gen lien 3-4s	.....	.....	.....
20,000	65	.....	.....
Ft W'th & D City 1st Trust Co certfs	.....	.....	.....
20,000	56	.....	.....
Gen Elec Co deb 5s	.....	.....	.....
12,000	93	.....	.....
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	.....	.....	.....
6,000	69¼	.....	.....
Kanawha & Mich 4s	.....	.....	.....
1,000	81	.....	.....
Kan Pac 6s, 1895	.....	.....	.....
6,000	110½	.....	.....
Knoxv & Ohio 1st	.....	.....	.....
3,000	115¼	.....	.....
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	.....	.....	.....
2,000	93	.....	.....
Lehigh & W-B con assented	.....	.....	.....
1,000	104¾	.....	.....
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	.....	.....	.....
1,000	113¾	.....	.....
Louisv, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs	.....	.....	.....
1,000	34½	.....	.....
Lo, N A & Chi G M	.....	.....	.....
1,000	70	.....	.....
Metrop Elev 1st	.....	.....	.....
2,000	119¾	.....	.....
Mich Cent cons 7s	.....	.....	.....
10,000	116	.....	.....
Midland of N J 1st	.....	.....	.....
1,000	115	.....	.....
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	.....	.....	.....
6,000	85¾	.....	.....
4,000	85¾	.....	.....
3,000	85⅝	.....	.....
500	85⅝	.....	.....
3,000	85⅝	.....	.....
7,000	85⅞	.....	.....
500	86½	.....	.....
Total sales	.....	.....	.....

$733,500

Bids for Bank Stocks.

America	315	Market & Fulton	200
American Ex	168¼	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Merchants'	134
Chatham	300	Metropolis	410
Chemical	4,000	National Union	200
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	125	New-York	234
Commerce	103	New-York County	600
Continental	132	Ninth National	112
Corn Exchange	282	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
East River	132	Park	268
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Phenix	107
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Republic	146
Fourth National	180	Seaboard National	167
Gallatin National	295	Shoe & Leather	159
German-American	112	Third National	105
Hanover	312	Tradesmen's	95
Imp. & Traders'	535	U. S. National	175
Irving	157½	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	110
Manhattan	297		

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. & M. Val. 5s	2%
Peo. & East. 1st	1¾
Pitts. & Conn. 1st	1
T. & O. C. 5s, West. Div.	8%

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. adj 4s	1¼
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1
L., N. A. & C. gen.	1½
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
S. L. & S. F. con. 4s	3
U. S. Cord. 1st	1

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, ¼, to 99½. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 97¾; Erie first preferred, ½, to 37; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 51¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 15¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 78⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 14¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 63¼ and Reading at 5⅝. British consols advanced ⅛ to 112 7-16, for money, and 1-16, to 112⅛, for the account.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	.....	40
American Grocery 1st	30	.....
American Surety Company	190	205
American Typefounders'	5	6
American Typefounders' pf	20	.....
†Atlantic Mut. '96 scrip	104	105
†Boston & New-York Air Line	175	180
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	5	10
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	102	104½
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	.....
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	.....
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	169½	171
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	70	72½
Brooklyn Elevated	6	9
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	101
†Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105¾	106¼
*Brooklyn Union Gas stock	92	93
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	73
Cellulold Company stock	60	62
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Central Cross-Town	192	.....
Central Park, North & East River	160	.....
Central Trust Company	1025	.....
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	.....	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	159	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	.....
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consumers'-Gas (Jersey City) stock	.....	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	.....	166
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	96½	98¼
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R.	163	.....
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	.....
Ensley Land Co	.....	⅞
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	1⅞
Fidelity & Casualty Co	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	87	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	94	96½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	.....	98
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¾
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	200	.....
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106	108
Grand Rapids Gas stock	58	60
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	90	.....
Guaranty Trust Company	.....	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	.....
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	64½	65
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	99
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	.....
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	57
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104	105½
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	75	77
International Ocean Telegraph	106	.....
†Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Journeay & Burnham	40	.....
Journeay & Burnham pf	95	99
Kings County Traction	.....	46
Knickerbocker Trust Company	181	185
Lafayette Gas stock	95	98
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	95	97
Lawyers' Surety Company	95	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	23	27
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	79	81
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	69	70
Lorillard Company pf	101½	.....
†Madison Square Garden stock	14	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	6	.....
Manhattan Trust Company	108	.....
Mechanics' National Bank	189	193½
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	.....
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1916	101	.....
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	.....
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	.....	85
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12½	15
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.	230	240
National Citizens' Bank	129	131
National Bank of Commerce	203	207
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94	97
National Wall Paper stock	99	.....
Newburg Electric 6s	99	105
Newburgh Electric stock	52	66
†New-Orleans Pacific R. R.	2¾	3½
New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	25	30
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	1¾	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	37	38
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	72	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	103¼	104
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	92¾	93½
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	.....
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	125½	128
New-York Air Brake Company	7	.....
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	107	110
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	950	.....
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	.....
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	.....	10
North Shore Traction pf	79	81
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	111½	114
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	.....
No. Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	102¼	.....
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	83	.....
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	165	.....
Pennsylvania Coal	63	72
Postal Telegraph & Cable	330	340
Pratt & Whitney	87	88
†Pratt & Whitney pf	6	12
Real Estate Trust Company	62	72
Retsof Mining Company bonds	165	66
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	85	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	160	165
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110
†Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	194	199
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	83	88
St. Paul Gas stock	61	63
Standard Gas stock	110	80
†Standard Gas 1st	109	111
Standard Oil Trust	262	265
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
†Tehn. Coal & Iron De Bardeleben 1st	87½	91
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	44	.....
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	93	.....
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	50
†Third Avenue Railroad	178½	182
Third National Bank	104½	107½

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.
$2.50 per share on Stock.
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on JUNE 15, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

E. W. WILSON & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
40-42 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)
BUY AND SELL
Standard Oil Co.,
Wagner Palace Car Co.,
Union Typewriter Co.,
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.,
N. Y. and East River Gas Co.,
Standard Gas Co.,
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.,
N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and as
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to cheque through New York Clearing-house
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, Amos T. French, } Vice-Presidents.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1896.
August Belmont, John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross, John G. Moore,
E. D. Randolph, E. D. Randolph, Jr.,
Amos T. French, James O. Sheldon,
John N. A. Griswold, Samuel Thomas,
H. L. Higginson, Edward Tuck,
W. P. Hamilton, John I. Waterbury,
R. T. Wilson.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Co.
of Clarksville, Indiana.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated Oct. 1st, 1892.
The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article 4th of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of Twenty (20) bonds of the above referred to Company at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050.) per bond with interest to the coupon date next ensuing,—the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on June 19, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

The Bank of New-York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company

First and Second Mtge. Extended 7 0/0 Bonds.
Second Mortgage Extended 7 0/0 Bonds.
Tennessee Lien 7 0/0 Bonds.
Seven Per Cent. Consols.
General Mortgage 6 0/0 Bonds.
Certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company,

of New-York, issued on the deposit of either of the several classes of bonds above named, under an agreement with a committee, composed of Adrian Iselin, Jr., and others.

Capital Stock.

The time for the holders of the above securities to deposit their securities or assent to the Plan and Agreement formulated by the undersigned, dated APRIL 27, 1896, is hereby extended to the first day of June, 1896, after which date no securities will be received on deposit nor assents to the Plan and Agreement accepted, except upon the payments of such penalties as the Committee may then impose. Copies of the Plan and Agreement (which is purely in the interest of the security-holders) may be obtained from the Central Trust Company, the Depositary, or from the undersigned.

Dated New-York, May 20, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ALBERT S. ROE,
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
J. J. McCOMB,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
H. E. GARTH, } Committee.

LEOPOLD WALLACH,
PATRICK CALHOUN, } Counsel to the Committee

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine Street,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Metropolitan Trust Co. as Trustee of the Estate of Wm. A. Seaver, dec'd.)
$20,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. Consld. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1905.
$10,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. Co. (Guar. by Chic. & Northwestern R. R.) 7 p. c. Sk'g. Fund Bds., due 1907.
$5,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Regstd. Gold Bds., due 1902.
(By Order of Executors.)
20 shs. Wells Fargo & Co.
30 shs. Adams Express Co.
110 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
20 shs. Henry R. Worthington Co. Prefd.
20 shs. Real Estate Exch. and Auction Room.
105 shs. American Bank Note Co.
20 shs. American Type Founders' Co. Prefd. (Trust Co. Certf.)
48 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co. Prefd.
$1,500 Comstock Tunnel Co. 1st Mtge. Income Gold Bds., 4 p. c., due 1919, May, 1892, Coups.
$5,000 Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1916, May, 1894, Coups.
62 shs. Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
13 shs. Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Bankers & Merchants' Telegraph Co.
500 shs. Phoenix Mining Co. of Arizona.
250 shs. Hillsdale Iron Ore Co.
300 shs. Henry & Bonnard Bronze Manfg. Co.
$645.82 Little Kanawha & Elk River Petroleum Mining Co. Cert. of Indebtedness.
61 shs. Brooklyn & Jamaica Ry. Co.
$71.50 B'klyn & Jamaica Ry. Co. Bond Scrip.
$4,000 Consumers' Brewing Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bds., due July, 1901.
5 shs. Consumers' Brewing Co.
40 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
$15,000 Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. 1st Mtge. 2½ p. c. Bds., 1905, Guar.
Membership, N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(By order of Administrator.)
50 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
65 shs. John R. Williams Co.
565 shs. French Mirror Plate Co.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co (Hypd.)
50 shs. American Book Co.
80 shs. Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
40 shs. 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co.
50 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R. Guar.
5 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
$3,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. 7 3-10 p. c. Bds. (Prairie du Chien Div.,) convertible into Preferred Stock.
$3,000 Marietta & North Georgia Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Consld. Bd. Negotiable Certfs.
$4,000 Stuttgart & Arkansas River R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., Jan'y, 1895, Coups on (Hypd.)
$6,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938, Guar.
$2,500 Automatic Sprinkler & Extinguisher Co. "Limited," 4 p. c. Note.
42 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. common.
$55 Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Prefd. Scrip.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
750 shs. American Double Pick Fabrics Co. (Hypd.)
$6,500 Long Island Water Supply Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
8 shs. Union Trust Co.
$456 National Cordage Co., Liquidation Certf.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
90 shs. Irving National Bank.
10 shs. Berkeley Lyceum Asso., Limited.
100 shs. Kings County Traction Co.
100 shs. 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co.
14 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
$2,000 City of Ironwood, Mich., 6 p. c. Pub Imp. Bds., 1903, Feby., 1895, Coups.
3 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
21 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
35 shs. Seaboard National Bank.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
100 shs. Ann Arbor R. R. Co. common.
$32,000 Retsof Mining Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925, (Hypd.)
650 shs. Retsof Mining Co.
12 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
3,000 shs. Walnut Grove Water Storage Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New-York City, May 7, 1896.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY will be held at Room 203, Mutual Life Building, entrance 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, on MONDAY, June 1, 1896, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of authorizing the alteration of the business and powers of this Company, and the filing of an amended Certificate of Incorporation to effect such alteration, by striking from such certificate the paragraph numbered (4) of Article III., viz.: "Guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding places of public or private trust. Guaranteeing the performance of contracts other than insurance policies, and executing or guaranteeing bonds and undertakings required or permitted in all actions or proceedings, or by law allowed," and inserting therein, in place and stead of the said paragraph, the following paragraph: "(5) Against loss by burglary or theft, or both."
Charles B. Peet, B. F. Tracy,
Casimir Tag, Chas. R. Flint,
W. L. Grace, J. W. Hinkley,
John Farr, Walter G. Oakman,
J. Edward Simmons, Henry W. Poor,
R. T. Wilson, W. H. Chesebrough, Jr.,
R. A. Chesebrough, William D. Chase,
W. F. Moore,
Majority of Trustees.

Office of
THE BARNEY & SMITH CAR COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio,
May 23, 1896.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company in Dayton, Ohio, on JUNE 18 next at 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. May 28 and reopen on the morning of June 19.
F. E. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, at Englewood, New-Jersey, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1896, at eleven o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open one hour.
JNO. J. DUFF, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the Yaryan Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 142, Times Building, New-York City, on the THIRD DAY OF JUNE, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN W. WELCH, Secretary.
New-York, May 20, 1896.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, May 19, 1896.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this bank, MONDAY, June 1, 1896.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

HECKER - JONES - JEWELL MILLING COMPANY,
207 Produce Exchange, May 13, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 15.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable June 1 to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., May 21, and opened at 9 A. M., June 1.
THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
COUPON NOTICE.
Coupon No. 17 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due June 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

TWO BOY BURGLARS OVERLOOKED.

Brooklyn Police "Forgot" to Furnish Food for Them for Hours.

Two boys who were locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, Monday afternoon for burglary, were allowed to remain in cells until yesterday morning without food. The excuse of the police officials is that the boys were "overlooked."

The boys were Paul Fletcher of 62 Henry Street and Charles Knudson of 24 Henry Street. They are each about ten years old. They entered A. A. Low's house at 184 Columbia Heights, Monday, and the burglar alarm went off, and they were caught. When they were arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday Agent Coschina of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children asked them if they had eaten heartily.

"We ain't had notin' to eat since yesterday mornin'," they said. "We're starvin'."

Justice Walsh ordered a meal for them, and the manner in which they devoured the food showed that they had told the truth. They were remanded then to the care of the society.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Warren S. Bond has been appointed receiver of the Shepherd Sewerage System Company of 61 Beekman Street by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court on the application of the President, Charles H. Shepherd, who is a creditor for $15,490. The company has no assets except a possible interest in a patent, subject to a monthly royalty of $291.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against the Guarantee Loan and Trust Company of Seattle, Washington, which has just made an assignment, for $4,725 in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, for balance due on a certificate of deposit.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment from Peter Zucher for $10,545 against Joseph D. Conover of Boyle, Conover & Ednie, wholesale dealers in millinery goods at 661 Broadway, who made an assignment on May 21 in favor of Zucher & Josephy for flowers and feathers.

—The Sheriff has received an execution for $19,995 against John Osborn, Son & Co., wine merchants of 45 Beaver Street, who failed last year, in favor of the Chemical National Bank, on three notes of the firm.

—Abram W. Moynihan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Robert Appleton, Jr., real estate broker at 10 Wall Street, on the application of Harrington & Jessup.

—The schedules of George Follett & Co., wool commission merchants, in the Wool Exchange Building, show direct liabilities of $140,093, contingent liabilities nominal, and nominal assets of $208,834, and actual assets of $101,243.

—An attachment for $1,349 has been received by the Sheriff against Edward S. Handy, woolen manufacturer of Athol, Mass., in favor of Bennett & Van Volkenberg.

—George S. Vibbard, doing business as the Clintonville Card Cimpany, at North Haven, Conn., has assigned; liabilities, $30,000; assets nominally the same.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Electric Cure Company, to manufacture medicines and liniments for horses and other animals, in New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—William S. Frye, J. H. Davis, and W. E. Webster of New-York City.

—Charles S. Kendall Company, to erect buildings and manufacture building materials in New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. S. Kendall, Charles W. Butler, and John J. Meehan of New-York City.

—The Pothat Water Company of Ramapo, Rockland County; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. F. Pierson of Ramapo, H. R. Sloat of Sloatsburg, and W. P. Hamilton of New-York City and others.

—The Deleeuw & Oppenheimer Printing Company of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. M. Deleeuw, Adolph Oppenheimer, J. Janowitz of New-York City, and others.

DIVIDENDS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1896.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on and after May 29, 1896, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company, at 3 P. M. April 30, 1896.
On Friday, May 29, dividends will be paid to women.
Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1836 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn., April 23, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, May 28, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with sheet brass, iron bedsteads, buttons, forage caps, spool cotton, tailors' crayons, cotton cord, cotton duck, flags and halliards, gold lace, fur gauntlets, hooks and eyes, wrapping paper, petroleum paper, rope, silk and silk twist, calfskin shoes, linen drilling, tent slips, line and tape, rings, twine, clothing size tickets, button toggles. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Delivery of the articles must be commenced prior to July 1 next, and bidders must state the quantities they propose to deliver before that date and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, etc., apply to this office. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to Major JOHN V. FUREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW IRON ROOF FOR C. & R. Smithery, Building No. 11, at U. S. Navy Yard, New-York, N. Y.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for the following object, indorsed "Proposals for New Roof, Building No. 11," at U. S. Navy Yard, New-York, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, June 3, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposal will be forwarded upon application to this bureau or the Commandant of the Navy Yard, New-York, N. Y. Bidders are expected to fully inform themselves of the character of the work required by visiting the navy yard, where plans may be examined, and, if necessary, be obtained. A certified check of one thousand ($1,000) dollars must accompany the proposal as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects. E. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, May 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened June 2, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon June 2, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard the daily supply of fresh beef, fresh vegetables, fresh bread, ice, and provender for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on East Broadway, Scammel, Henry, and Gouverneur Streets, in the Seventh Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and having filed a true report of transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, May 26th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 11th day of June, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, May 25th, 1896.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, PAUL HALPIN, JOHN A. O'CONNOR, Commissioners.
WILMOT T. COX, Clerk.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS GENERALLY LOWER AND SPECULATION MORE ACTIVE.

Heavy Liquidation by Local Longs, and the West Lower—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was More Active and Lower—Provisions Lower and Quiet—Cotton Fairly Active and Lower—Coffee Depressed and Active.

The grain markets showed increased activity, mainly through heavy realizing by local longs, while the West was lower and foreign houses free sellers. Provisions were also offered at lower prices, but had little demand. Cotton was fairly active on local account at declining prices. Coffee was forced for sale and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	23¾@ 24
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34½@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	8 1-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.50
Lard, Western, steam	4.45 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ ..
Sugar, granulated	5¼@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13¾@ 14
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6½@ 7¾
Copper, lake	11.50 @ ..
Lead	3.02½@ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and very unsettled, closing weak at ⅞@1⅛c decline, influenced by the weakness at the West, fair foreign selling, and an increase of 1,280,000 bushels in the amount on passage.... Spot was in active export demand at ⅞c decline.... Sales, 272,000 bushels, including 120,000 bushels No. 2 red, 88,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, and 64,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, on private terms.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red at 7¾c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at 2½c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, at 4½c over July, free on board, afloat.... Clearances hence, 74,461 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 142,661 bushels; receipts, 245,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 548,447 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were ¼@¾c lower and more active, with prices following the West, and local longs realizing.... Spot was in fair export demand at ¼c decline. Sales, 160,000 bushels, to shippers, including 144,000 bushels No. 2 mixed and 16,000 bushels do, September, steamer, on private terms.... Receipts, 236,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 388,468 bushels.... Clearances hence, 98,276 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 100,160 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were less active and closed weak at ¼c decline, following corn and the West, with longs realizing.... Spot were ¼c lower and weak, with a fair export demand.... Sales, 178,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25¼@25½c; do, 3 white at 24¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26c, with 70,000 bushels for export at 27¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 3 white, clipped, at 25¼c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾@24c for 3,000 bushels, and 24½c, free on board, for 45,000 bushels; No. 3, 22¾c; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 24¾@25c; track mixed, 23¾@25c; track white, 26@28c for 52,000 bushels.... Receipts, 186,900 bushels; exports, 38,606 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	355,000	66¾@67 3-16	66½
June	45,000	68⅛@66 11-16	66¼
July	3,565,000	66 3-16@67	66¼
August	..	@..	65⅞
September	3,815,000	65⅞@66¾	66
December	420,000	67⅛@68½	68
Total	8,200,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	34½@34⅝	34½
June	10,000	34½@34⅝	34½
July	215,000	34 15-16@35⅛	35
August	..	..	36
September	370,000	36 @36¼	36
October	30,000	36⅜@36⅝	36½
Total	635,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	100,000	23⅜@23⅝	23⅜
July	10,000	23¼@23⅝	23¼
No. 2 White—			
May	..	.. @..	25
Total	110,000		

FLOUR—Demand moderate and prices unsettled and weak. Sales, 12,700 bbls, including of City Mills 4,000 bbls patents, 1,225 bbls clear, and 100 bbls extra, at quotations; 4,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$4.15, 300 bbls straights at $3.50, 200 bbls clear at $3.25, 1,200 bbls bakers' extra at $2.30@$3, 300 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.40@$2.45, and 300 bbls Southern patents at $3.55.... Arrivals, 10,260 bbls and 8,657 sacks; exports, 2,605 bbls, and 1,427 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 14,254 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 45½@46c; Western, 44@45c asked, cost, freight, and insurance.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.15; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2; chops, 55@57½c; coarse meal, 60@71c; fine white, 80c.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Quiet and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 85c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were 100 bbls prime yellow sold at 24c, which was an additional ½c decline. Other offerings were at 24c, and efforts were made to get bids on large lots without success. A steadily declining lard market was modifying the feeling, over which some lots were held, and it was rather more generally recognized that the prospects of the future marketing of the oil was decidedly against the holding interest. No export demand existed for other than a small lot here and there. There were offers to sell white at 26½c. Crude, in barrels, here had a nominal basis at 21c.... LINSEED OIL was in fair demand; American at 40c, boiled at 42c, Calcutta at 52c.... LARD OIL was weak; quoted at 45@46c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 26.—Oil closed 107, the only quotation. Standard's price, 109.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Unloading and selling short even at the remarkably low figures, more generally the former, characterized the trading yesterday. At which pork was borne down 10@12½ points, lard 12½ points, and bacon 7½@10 points, and close to the lowest prices noted on the latest sales. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day at 30,000 head.

LARD—Moderate weakness was on this product, as compared with pork and ribs, on its large and excessive make, its slow export demand, and the unloading of long stuff, chiefly on direct Western account, with, at the West, May closing 4.10c, nominal; July, 4.12½@4.13c, closing at 4.15@4.17½c; September at 4.30@4.42½c, closing at 4:30@4.32½c. Here there was absence of demand from any source; it was doubtful if cash would have brought more than 4.40c, although 4.45c was asked. Bank lots offered at 4.12½c; May option nominal; 4.40c.... City steam lower; sales of 120 tcs at 4c, and 250 tcs, ironbound kegs, 4.50c.... Refined slow; Continent at 4.75c; South American at 5.25c; Brazil, kegs, 6.35c; compound at 4@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Was offered in freely than lard and ribs, yet went off 10@12½c, and had moderate dealings on the pressure, with May, at the West, closing at $6.92½, nominal; July was at $6.95@$7.05, and closing at $6.97½@$7; September at $7.12½@$7.25, closing at $7.15 bid; here there was a weak and dull market.... Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8@$8.50 for old, and $8.75@$9.25 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10@$11.

CUTMEATS—There were offers to sell city meats at easy prices, but demands were slack; sales of 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 11-lb average, at 4½c; 500 pickled hams, 12-lb average, at 9½c, and 300 pickled shoulders at 4½c.... City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb average, 4½@4¾c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—In the West there was a decline of 7½@10 points on short ribs, which were freely offered, where May closed at $3.70, nominal; July was at $3.75@$3.80, closing at $3.77½; September at $3.87½@$3.97½, closing at $3.92½.

BEEF—Was at easy prices on slack export demand.... Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $10@$11.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were weak in price and hard to sell; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were about steady in price.... Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 4⅝@4½c, 160 lb at 4½@4⅝c, 140 lb at 4¾c, 120 lb at 4⅞c, pigs at 5@5½c.... Receipts at the West, 57,080 head; same time last year, 57,650 head. Chicago—Receipts, 12,000 head; fairly active; heavy average weak; others steady to 5c higher; $2.85@$3.60; left over, 4,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,031 head; active; $2.85@$3.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,908 head; weak; $2.90@$3.30. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; easy to 5c lower; $2.95@$3.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 18,000 head; steady; $3.05@$3.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; active; $3.25@$3.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 4,641 head; $3.10@$3.40.

TALLOW—Bidding on city was no better than 3c, and restricted at that, with a dull look to export and home demands, while selected lots were nominally 3¼c. For country made, small demands, with few bids over 3c for prime, but to 3¼c asked.

STEARINE—In oleomargarine, with small supplies, 4¼c was asked; bidding was not better than 4¼c. For lard stearine a dull market, with Western offered at 5¼c. In oleo oil sales at Rotterdam at 30 florins for Swift's and Morris extra.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active, chiefly on foreign account, with fair realizing by local houses, and the close barely steady at 5@25 points decline.... Havre had a holiday, and Hamburg closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅜ pfennig decline.... Spot Rio dull and easy at 13¾@14c for No. 7. Sales, 2,000 bags Maracaibo and 500 bags Central American on private terms. Opening Call: 11 A. M.—June, 250 bags at 12.10c, and 250 bags at 12.05c; August, 250 bags at 10.95c; September, 500 bags at 10.60c; October, 500 bags at 10.25c; December, 250 bags at 10.10c, and 750 bags at 10.15c; March, 750 bags at 10.00c; total, 3,500 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 500 bags at 12.40c; June, 2,000 bags at 12.05c, and 1,500 bags at 12.00c; July, 2,000 bags at 11.55c; August, 2,750 bags at 11.05c, and 500 bags at 11.00c; September, 1,000 bags at 10.65c, and 500 bags at 10.60c; October, 250 bags at 10.30c; December, 2,750 bags at 10.15c; January, 500 bags at 10.00c; March, 500 bags at 9.95c; total, 14,750 bags; total for day, 18,250 bags.... Closing prices: January, 10.00@10.10c; February, 9.95@10.05c; March, 9.95@10.00c; April, 9.85@9.95c; May, 12.35@12.50c; June, 11.95@12.00c; July, 11.50@11.55c; August, 11.00@11.05c; September, 10.50@10.55c; October, 10.25@10.35c; November, 10.15@10.25c; December, 10.10@10.15c.

COTTON.

Contracts were unsettled and more active on local account, closing barely steady at 7@11 points decline, following Liverpool's loss of 2½@3½ points.... Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline; sales, 1,650 bales to shipper, and 440 bales to spinners, with 800 bales delivered on contract.... Middling Gulf, 8 5-16c; middling uplands, 8 1-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	7.75@7.77	7.81	7.78	500
June	7.76@..	7.80	7.75	3,800
July	7.78@7.79	7.83	7.77	8,000
August	7.80@7.81	7.85	7.79	63,600
September	7.22@7.23	7.30	7.21	14,800
October	7.16@7.17	7.22	7.16	27,100
November	7.07@7.08	7.12	7.08	13,400
December

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Active Bidding for Properties in Different Sections Offered at Auction.

George W. Levy has bought of Heilner & Wolf the property at 31 and 33 North Moore Street, 54 by 87 feet. He will tear down the old buildings at once and erect a seven-story brick and stone building for a wholesale grocery firm.

There was a large attendance at the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, where offerings included property in various parts of the city.

Mr. P. A. Smyth sold a one-story brick stable on East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, near Alexander Avenue, lot 24.7 by 100 feet, to T. J. McLaughlin, for $3,500; also, in foreclosure, 44 Lorillard Street, two-story dwelling, lot 25 by 99.9 feet, to the plaintiff, L. M. Myers, for $5,000; also, in foreclosure, 87 and 89 Lewis Street, three, four, and six story tenements, plot 36.2 by 100 feet, to the plaintiff, B. Levy, for $23,850.

Mr. W. M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, 223 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, two-story brick building, lot 20 by 100 feet, to R. E. Buckley, for $8,950.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, 405 East Twenty-ninth Street, five-story tenement, lot 25 by 73.9 feet, to the plaintiff, J. Doll, for $12,000.

Messrs. D. P. Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, 81 and 85 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, two three-story dwellings, lots each 17.6 by 99.11 feet, to the plaintiff, C. Walke, for $25,750.

Mr. George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, 557 West Thirty-second Street, four and five story brick tenements, lot 25 by 98.9 feet, to A. J. Wedemeyer, for $84,000.

Mr. W. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, 402 Madison Street, two and three story frame tenements, lot 25 by 100 feet, to the plaintiff, M. Bell, for $12,500; also, in partition, 533 Third Avenue, four-story tenement, lot 24.8 by 100 feet, to S. H. Stone, for $21,200; also, in foreclosure, West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Central Park West, three five-story brick flats, plot 75 by 100.4 feet, to L. Vouty, for $96,000; also, in foreclosure, southeast corner of First Avenue and Sixty-third Street, five-story tenement, lot 25.5 by 81.5 feet, to the plaintiff, the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, for $29,940; also, assignee's sale, St. Ann's Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, ten lots, each 25 by 100 feet, to T. Gannon, for $38,600; also, East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, eight lots, each 25 by 100 feet, to G. G. Banzer and H. F. Darrell, for $19,500.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, at voluntary sale, Southern Boulevard, east side, between Briggs and Valentine Avenues, one lot to J. Fredericks, for $2,100; two lots to A. O'Neill, for $1,950 each, and three lots to Cranston, for $6,675; Briggs Avenue, between Southern Boulevard and Suburban Street, two lots, to E. C. Weyman, for $2,600; Suburban Street, 126.4 feet north of Briggs Avenue, one lot, to Ann Murray, for $1,475; Scott Avenue, 25 feet north of Perry Avenue, two lots, to J. Stevenson, for $775 each.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise indicated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, northwest corner, 20.11 by 100, three-story brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $20,775.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., sale to close the estate of J. W. Dimick, deceased, Walker Street, No. 8, 25.3½ by 50, three-story brick-front frame building; also, 26 Walker Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick and frame building; also, 161 Greene Street, 20 by 100, five-story iron-front building; also, 264 Spring Street, 25 by 88.7½ by 17.10 by 13.8 by 81 by 15, three-story and basement brick and frame building; also, 33 Wooster Street, 19.8 by 50, four-story and basement brick building; also, 121 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9, two-story frame building; also, 18 Harrison Street, 18.9 by 87.6 by 18.11 by 87.10, five-story and basement brick building; also, 109 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92, three-story and cellar brick stable; also, West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.8½; also, West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 100.8½; also, 77 and 79 Varick Street, 26.11 by 75.4½ by 13 by 34.8 by 51.6¾, three-story brick-front frame building; also, 492 and 494 Water Street, 43.8 by 60 by 44 by 60, five-story brick tenement; also, 588 Water Street, 20.8 by 56.9½, four-story and basement brick tenement; also, 115 Christopher Street, 25 by 90.5, three-story brownstone and brick building; also, 121 and 123 Christopher Street, 50 by 90.5, four two and three story brick buildings; also, 52 Greenwich Street, 17.6 by 34 by 41.10 by 16 by irregular, three-story and basement brick building; also, 1, 3, 5, and 7 Hague Street, 95 by 95.3 by irregular, four and five story iron-front building, (subject to mortgage of $25,000;) also, 258 West Twenty-third Street, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick building; also, 268 and 270 Canal Street, corner of Cortlandt Alley, 53.4½ by 101.10 by 34.8 by 96.8, five-story and basement iron and brick building, (subject to mortgage of $80,000;) also, 142 East Twenty-third Street, 14.11 by 24.3 by 5 by 75.2 by 126 by irregular, three-story and basement brick building; also, 7, 9, and 11 Laight Street, southeast corner of St. John's Lane and extending to York Street, 66.0½ by 181.7½ on St. John's Lane, by 25.11½ on York Street by 62.6 by 22.1 by 62.6 to York Street again, by 42.11½ by 89.7 by 24.2 by 101, buildings damaged by fire.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Houston and Greenwich Streets, northeast corner, 114.2 by 78.3 by 107.9 by 68, five four-story brick tenements and stores.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Daniel G. Rollins, referee, 121 and 123 Franklin Street, south side, 120.1½ feet east of West Broadway, 40 by 53 by 40 by 53.2, five-story iron-front store and lofts building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George L. Nichols, referee, Seventh Avenue, William's Bridge, west half of Lot 1,000, map of the village of Wakefield, 50 by 114. Due on judgment, $3,051.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Edis, referee, 56 Front Street, northwest corner, with Cuyler's Alley, 18.7 by 18.7 by 84.10, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $27,692.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 519 and 521 West Forty-eighth Street, 50 by 98.9, two four-story brick tenements and stable on rear of 519—leasehold. Due on judgment, $8,089.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Henry Thompson, referee, 1,015 Lexington Avenue, east side, 68.2 feet south of Seventy-third Street, 17 by 70, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,984; also, 1,017 Lexington Avenue, east side, 51.2 feet south of Seventy-third Street, 17 by 70, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,963.

By B. L. Kennelly, executor's sales, 636 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, 20 by 100, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 112 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, 20 by 100, two-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 648 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, 19.5½ by 100, two-story and basement frame dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 145 West Forty-fourth Street, 24.6 by 100.5, four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, northeast corner, for a five-story and basement brick flat and store, by Jane Lenahan of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 125 feet east of Park Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, by Francis J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; cost, $125,000.

Nos. 398 and 400 East Houston Street, also 289 and 291 Second Street, for a six-story brick store and lofts, by Henrietta Wynkoop of 60 Pearl Street, owner; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, northeast corner, for a two-story brick store and offices, by Jesse W. Powers of 34 Mount Morris Park, owner; cost, $25,000.

No. 1414 Longfellow Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Otto Hohngren of 1,423 Longfellow Street, owner; cost, $3,500.

Eighth Street, south side, 182.9 feet west of Avenue D, also Eighth Street, south side, 208.6 feet west of Avenue D, for two six-story brick flats and stores, by William F. Rohrig of 13 Oak Street, Mount Vernon, owner; cost, $65,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 262.6 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, by Thomas Moloney of 251 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; cost, $26,500.

No. 21 West Third Street, for a seven-story brick warehouse, by Patrick Gallagher of 345 Lenox Avenue, owner; cost not given.

No. 50 Carmine Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, by John B. and Mary J. Canavatto of 48 Carmine Street, owners; cost, $22,000.

No. 142 West Forty-second Street, by John Jacob Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

Unionport Road, south side, 50 feet south of Grant Avenue. By John Hahn of Van Nest, alterations to a two-story frame hotel; cost, $100.

No. 113 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, by Mrs. P. Van Zandt Lane of 24 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost not given.

No. 100 Sixth Avenue, by Charles Perceval of 3 Bank Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick store; cost, $3,000.

No. 138 East Broadway, by estate of John D. Wendell of 79 Malden Lane, alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 455 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, by Teachers College, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick and stone school for teachers; cost, $10,000.

No. 23 Washington Place, by the Persen estate of 34 Pine Street, owner, Jacques Senn, lessee, alterations to a four and five story brick hotel; cost, $300.

Nos. 82 and 84 West Twelfth Street, by Philip Samuel of 150 West Fourth Street, owner, alterations to a two and three story brick hotel; cost, $100.

Nos. 345 and 347 West Forty-seventh Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a two-story brick and stone police station; cost, $900.

Twenty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, southwest corner, by Thomas Farrell of 600 West Twenty-second Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 26.

53D ST, n s, 157.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Sallie Greenthal to Jacob H. Belvin $1

PARK AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 94th St, 50x80; John S. Lawrence, as receiver, to Joseph Rindskopf 44,000

MADISON AV, 1,006; Matilda W. Stevens and others to Lucy A. Salisbury 1

PARK AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 94th St, 50x80; Joseph Rindskopf and wife to Charles Rosenberg 1

94TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; John McLaughlin and wife to J. K. Holmes 1

PARK AV, w s, 86.11 ft n of 64th St, 13.6 x75; William G. Davies, referee, to William K. Post 10,100

PARK AV, w s, 73.5 ft n of 64th St, 13.6x75; same to R. H. Post 10,600

1ST AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x95; James B. Morrow to George E. Jordan 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20.11 ft n of 110th St, 20x70; Teresa Shaw to Teresa E. Joseph 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 84.3 ft n of 108th St, 16.8x65; Archibald M. Maclay, referee to Daniel Hayden 10,200

115TH ST, 153 East; John H. Mulhearn and wife to E. Birge 1

SAME PROPERTY; E. E. Birge and another, as executors, to same 6,700

2D AV, n w corner of 97th St, 24.11x100; John Burt to Myer Hellman 29,600

MORNINGSIDE AV, 23 East; Ida L. Jenkins and another to Helen T. Johnson 100

WEST END AV, w s, 21 ft s of 99th St, 17.10x80; Edward H. Ryan and wife to George F. Dimon 1

125TH ST, 545 and 547 West; James B. Morrow to George E. Jordan 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 107th St, 25.6x80; William Gunn and Andrew Grant and wives to Mary T. Kennedy 1

WILLIS AV and 138TH ST, s e corner, 25x74.4; James B. Morrow to George E. Jordan 100

FORDHAM AV, now 3D AV, w s, part of Lot 41, map Village of Morrisania, 25x irregular; John Siegel and wife to Babetta Haag 1

WARING AV, e s, 66.8 ft n of 147th St, 16.6x100; Felix Zeller and wife to the Twenty-third Ward Co-Operative Building and Loan Association 1

BEEKMAN AV, w s, 25 ft s of Oak Terrace, 25x100; also Beekman Av, n s, 50 ft s of Oak Terrace, 25x100; Jacqueline W. Peck to Robert Wallace, ex property. 1

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 118.2 ft n e of Burnside Av, 50x100; Marcus Nathan and wife to Annie F. Treeland 125

LOT 624, map of Village of Wakefield, 100x114; John Duffy (late Sheriff) to George A. Roberts 40

SAME PROPERTY; Rebecca B. Underhill to same 25

SAME PROPERTY; George A. Roberts and wife to Clara B. Owen 250

SECOND ST, w s, adjoining Lots 1,181 and 1,183, now 1,183, and Lot 1,137, map of Village of Wakefield; Mary and Peter Lavelle to Napoleon Lupien 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of Bracken Av, runs w ——— to Jones Av x s 145.10 x200 to Bracken Av x197.9; Land Company B of Edenwald to Charles G. Hunteman and wife 4,100

LOT 234, map Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Karl A. Eckman and wife 475

PROSPECT AV, w s, 80 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; John M. Blauvelt and wife to William E. Brooker and Isaac L. Dunn 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 105 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; same to same 1

GREAT JONES ST, Lot 73, map of lands of Samuel Jones; James R. Smith and wife to Thomas W. Keogh 1

3D AV, w s, at boundary line of Lots 41 and 33, being part of Lot 41, map of Morrisania, 25x irregular; Babetta Haag to Julius Brunings 9,000

114TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; Frances N. Howland and wife to Herbert Egerton 135,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 88 ft n of High Bridge Road, 25x116; Herman A. Hampe to Theresa E. Hampe 1

GRENADA PLACE, s s, 106.11 ft w of Ermine Avenue, 27.8x100x30x113.11; also n s of Grenada Place, Lot 633, map of lands of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, 24th Ward; Emily Provenzano to George A. Blauvelt 1

126TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x99.11; Monroe L. Simon and wife to Theresa Koehler 10

109TH ST, 157 East; Louise Bunker to John Lowell 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; William E. Brooker and others to John M. Blauvelt 1

TREMONT AV, e s, 225.9 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x99.4; same to same 1

126TH ST, s s, 185.8 ft w of 8th Av, 18x89.10x irregular; Joseph Bierhoff and wife to John H. Cromwell and another.. 1

EAST 180TH ST, s s, 211; Anne F. Haber to Joseph Immerman 1

EAST BROADWAY, 66; George E. Mott, referee, to Charles J. McGuire 4,500

DIVISION ST, w s, 103.6 ft w of Ludlow St, x—x irregular; Fabiuah Libman and wife to Wilhelmina Knierlein 50

MULBERRY ST, 219; Emma J. Palmer and others to John Sbarboro 10

2D AV, 265; Nani Happ to Maria E. Herbig 1

38TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.9; Julia M. Cary and another to Rebecca Witherell 1

85TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West; 25x102.2; James B. Morrow to George E. Jordan 1

40TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Karoline Keck to David Froehlich 1

76TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Casimer Tag and another, executors, to Julius Goldman 25,500

2D AV, 1,814; James B. Morrow to George E. Jordan 1

2D AV, 1,812; James B. Morrow to George E. Jordan 1

PARK AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 94th St, 50x80; Joseph Rindskopf and wife to Salomon Steinfeld 1

Recorded Leases.

DEAN, Margaret, to Bernard Francloi; n s of 61st St, 72 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 28x—, being rear yard of 40 Amsterdam Av, 5 years $300

LUSTGARTEN, Harris, to Jacob Wolf; 18 Delancey St, store, &c., 5 years 900

LOHDEN, Henry, to John Tany; 2,002 8th Av, store floor, &c., 5 years $900, 960

MUNDORF, George, to Henry Hellriegel; 353 West 49th St, 9 years 2,700

WIERSCH, Louis, to Alfred Freund and another; 476 3d Av, store, &c., 8 years.. 1,050

Recorded Mortgages.

AULD, George D., to Flora C. Heath; n w corner of Park Av and 134th St, 1 year $6,000

BLAUVELT, John M., to William E. Brooker and another; s s of Tremont Av, 225.9 ft w of Prospect Av, demand 500

BLUM, Joseph, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of Oakland Place, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 1 year 1,800

BENNINGS, Julius, to Babette Haag; w s of 3d Av, Lot 41, map of Morrisania, 5 years 6,000

CONLON, Mary, to the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; s w corner of Webster Av and Travers St, 1 year 5,000

CLARKE, Richard H., to Effie V. Knox; s s of 138th St, 275 ft w of Boulevard, or Public Drive, (two mortgages,) 3 years 15,000

DUNN, Margie A., to James K. Holmes and John A. Philbrick; n s of 147th St, 475.5 ft w of Brook Av, (two mortgages,) 6 months 6,000

DOREMUS, Clarissa O and Cornelius, to Mary L. Radway; n s of 87th St, 187 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 24,000

EKMAN, Karl A., and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 234, map of Van Nest, 3 years 375

GROBE, Emma, to Henry D. F. Weeke; e s of 1st Av, 25.8 ft s of 91st St, 4 years 5,000

GOLDSTEIN, Nathan, and wife to Nathan Frankenthaler; 448 and 450 East Houston St, 3 years 1,200

HOOKS, Dominick, to Harriet E. Milne; n s of 17th St, Lot 230, map of South Mount Vernon, 2 years 350

HEATT, James H. R., to Elizabeth D. Reid; n s of 128th St, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 6,000

HAYDEN, Daniel, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Lexington Av, 84.8 ft n of 108th St, 3 years 8,000

HUNTEMAN, Charles G., to Land Company B of Edenwald; s w corner of King's Bridge Road and Bracken Av, 3 years 2,000

HOPKINS, Ferdinand T., and wife to Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; n s of 71st St, 145 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 20,000

JENKINS, Ida L., Theo J., Mary E., and George to Alfred E. Willard; e s of Morningside Av, 25 ft n of 117th St, 1 month 600

KEOGH, Thomas W., to J. R. Smith; s s of Great Jones St, Lot 73, map of Samuel Jones property 1 year 37,250

SAME to same; some property, securer.. 22,750

LAIMBEER, John, and wife to William Kingsland; n s of 50th St, 127.6 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 27,500

SAME to same, as trustee for Daniel C. Kingsland; n s of 50th St, 161.3 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 27,500

LAWRENCE, Harriet A., to Eliza M. Pelgram; 501 West End Av, 5 years.... 35,000

LAIG, Rudolph, and wife to Claus Dosch-er; w corner of Broome and Chrystie St, 3 years 7,000

MENDEL, Herman, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; e s of 8d Av, 75.11 ft s of 109th St, 5 years 15,000

MALONEY, Thomas, and wife to trustees of Edwin D. Morgan, deceased; s s of 134th St, 262.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years, (four mortgages) 90,000

MEEKER, Charles G., to Charles H. Meeker; 31 and 33 Vesey St, demand... 1,000

O'LEARY, John, to Harriet E. Milne; 17th St, corner 5th Av, Lots 192 and 195, map of South Mount Vernon, 2 years 900

OLSEN, Zacharias, and wife to the Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association; n s of Birch St, 103 ft w of Ogden Av, installments 3,400

PETERSEN, Christian W., to same; n s of Home St, 140.1 ft w of 169th St, installments 3,000

POOLE, Florence B., to George E. Poole; n s of 87th St, 150 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 10,000

ROGERS, Charlotte L., and Benjamin T., Jr., to James C. Carter; e s of Convent Av, 19.11 ft n of 146th St, 3 years 5,000

ROSENTHAL, Max, to Harriet E. Milne; s s of 18th St, 51 ft w of 5th Av, South Mount Vernon, 1 year 2,500

RINDSKOPF, Joseph, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Park Av, 69.8 ft s of 94th St, 5 years 22,000

SAME to same; w s of Park Av, 50.8 ft s of 94th St, 5 years 14,000

SCHWEITZ, Julius, to Harris Shedlinsky; 248 East 60th St, 1 year 2,600

SAMPLE, Lucy A., and Frederick S., to Seamen's Bank for Savings of New-York; e s of Madison Av, 30.10 ft s of 78th St, 3 years 10,000

SCHMID, Althea, to Edith J. Robinson; n s of 69th St, 368 ft w of Columbus Av, 6 months 750

SAKARIASEN, Didrik, and Andrew Larsen and wives to Grace Watt; e s of West End Av, 118.8 ft s of 95th St, 3½ years 23,000

SAME to Joseph F. Stier; e s of West End Av, 138.8 ft s of 95th St, 3½ years..... 23,000

VREELAND, Annie F., to Marcus Nathan; n w s of Anthony Av, 118.2 ft n e of Burnside Av, 4 months 1,085

WHITNEY, James W., and wife to Merchants' Bank of Rochester; e s of Riverside Drive, being plot 300 ft w of West End Av, and 6.6 ft n of Centre line between 90th and 91st Sts, secures indebtedness 4,500

WILSON, William R., and wife to Catharine C. Hill; n s of Hester St, 50.8 ft e of Goerdidge St, installments 4,500

WITHERELL, Rebecca, and Nathaniel to The Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 38th St, 155 ft w of Park Av, 5 years 25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEALL, John A., to Sarah J. Pirsson.... $8,120

CORNISH, Charles L., to Ada B. Congdon 12,000

CRANE, Lewis B., and another, executors of Mary S. Crane, to John H. Henshaw 2,500

HALL, Alfred B., and others, executors of Hy B. Dawson, to Ernest Hall 1,000

MORDECAI, Allen L., to George M. Smith 1

MORROW, James B., to George E. Jordan 2,500

OPPENHEIMER, August, to Henry Oppenheimer 45,000

QUINLAN, William J., Jr., trustee, to Jennie Morlarty 545

STIGELER, Wilhelmine C., administratrix of Columbus Stigeler, to Emilius Stigeler, (two mortgages,) 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New-York Public Library, Astor Lenox, and Tilden Foundations... 40,000

SAME to Lucy A. Buhler 14,000

WHITCOMB, Joshua M., to Charles E. Whitehead 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MANHATTAN AV AND 103D ST, s e corner, 100x100; Wilson Adams and Company against Nicholas Cotter, owner and contractor $1,029

SAME PROPERTY; John C. L. Becker against same 585

SAME PROPERTY; Catherine E. Rapp against same 366

102D ST, 203 and 205 West; John Dasso against James A. Brown, owner and contractor 350

168TH ST, s s, 179 ft e of Franklin Av, 40x150; George Spaeth against Eugene Saltzer, owner, and contractor 80

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225x100; David McNeill against William W. Taylor, owner and contractor 4,075

3D AV, e s, 50 ft s of 189th St, 75x30; John McNulty against Frank A. Wilcox, owner; Hansen & Archtander, contractors 111

LORILLARD ST, n e corner of 3d Av, 21x66.8x irregular; Thomas H. McArthur against Jamie Donohue, owner; Frederick J. McGraw, contractor 78

SAME PROPERTY; William S. Gilmour against same 78

167TH ST, 243 East; Robert Hoffman against William Lyman, owner; Theo Janssen, contractor 15

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x½ Block; Michael Carney against Ross Wiedeman, owner and contractor. 412

ST. NICHOLAS AV AND 113TH ST, s e corner, 100x135; Orrin D. Person against Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins, owners and contractors 1,470

8TH AV, 44; Anton Strobel against Joseph Buscher, owner and contractor 144

PARK AV, n w corner of 51st St, 52.2x100; Charles Puschmann against Lewis Z. Bach, owner; Hunger & Kraus, contractors 200

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION

of THOSE DESIROUS of PURCHASING

a strictly high-class Residence is specially invited to the thoroughly constructed, beautifully finished, carefully planned Dwellings just completed on

77TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and MADISON AVS.

THE CHOICEST residence section of the city.

These houses are each 25 feet wide, on both the American basement and high-stoop plans, and vary in exterior and interior arrangement and design.

Commenced early in 1894 and completed in 1896, neither time nor cost has been considered in their construction, and the same careful supervision has been exercised as if built by individual owners.

SPECIAL FEATURES

are steel floor beams and fire-proof brick arches; passenger elevators; advanced sanitary appliances; abundance of light and perfect ventilation.

Descriptive pamphlets and permits on application to

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

384 PARK AV., NEAR 53D ST.

A TYPEWRITTEN LIST OF WEST SIDE dwellings for sale or to let will be furnished on application. Just now we have many excellent bargains at prices ranging from $15,000 to $100,000.

Investment properties we make a specialty. We have several high-class single and double flats, fully rented, that will pay 8 to 12 per cent.; others ranging in value from $14,000 to $35,000, requiring cash payments of $2,500 to $10,000, will pay equally well. Investigation of above will satisfy careful buyers. Please call or write, STABLER & SMITH,

672 Columbus Av, near 93d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.

For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.

LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

4 and 6 Warren St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON

AND SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

COTTAGES AT LONG BEACH, L. I.

Twenty-three miles from New-York; frequent trains; located on the ocean beach; furnished cottage; 11 rooms; all improvements.

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer Cottages, Harwichport; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; warm sea bathing; pine forests; circulars and photographs. J., 71 East 87th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A SMALL THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, No. 120 East 122d St., between 4th and Lexington Avs., to rent for $750; one block from Mount Morris Park and Lexington Av. cable cars; house open.

ISAAC STEVENS, 24 West 129th St.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brownstone high-stoop 20-foot front house to let for $1,000; No. 1,029 Park Av., between 85th and 86th Sts.; one block from Lexington Av. cable cars; watchman in house. ISAAC STEVENS, 24 West 129th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO LET—Thoroughly furnished apartment; eight rooms and bath; from June 1 to October 1; family leaving for Europe. THE WASHINGTON, 29 Washington Square West.

IF YOU HAVE A HORSE OR CARRIAGE FOR SALE

an announcement of that fact in THE NEW-YORK TIMES will reach a class of people who are able to purchase what you have to sell. TIMES readers can be reached only through THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE

At Public Auction.

Saturday, May 30th

SALE COMMENCES AT 11 A. M.

60 DESIRABLE Villa Plots IN SOUND VIEW PARK,

Near the Village of Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.

By W. P. PURDY, Auctioneer.

This property is well located on high ground, affording good view of Long Island Sound. Macadamized roads, sidewalks, electric lights, and is within easy access to churches, schools, and stores, and within short distances of the American Yacht Club, Larchmont Yacht Club, Rye Beach, and Oakland Beach. Water and gas mains laid through streets.

TITLES GUARANTEED AND PROPERTY FULLY RESTRICTED.

Terms 10 per cent. on day of sale, 40 per cent. in 30 days, and 50 per cent. on Bond and Mtge. at 5 per cent. interest.

Trains leave Grand Central Depot hourly; carriages can be had at Rye Station to convey visitors to the property.

If stormy the sale will take place Saturday, June 6th, 1896.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of

GEO. R. READ,

No. 9 Pine Street and No. 1 Madison Avenue, NEW-YORK CITY,

or W. P. PURDY, Auctioneer, Port Chester, N. Y., or Agent on property. (5283)

A.—GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON DECORATION DAY, MAY 30th, 1896, SALE ABSOLUTE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE GROUND at Morris Park Ave. and Bronxdale Ave., near Van Nest, Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York City,

65 FINE LOTS

BEING A PORTION OF THE DOWING ESTATE, beautifully situated on high ground, no rock, city improvements, Croton water, gas and electric lights, opposite to Morris Park; Electric Railroad passes through the property.

5 CENTS FARE FROM 129TH ST.

Fine residential section. This is New-York City proper, and was before the passage of the Greater New-York bill; it lies just north of Harlem, in the direct line of the city's growth; 17 minutes' ride from Harlem Bridge. A grand opportunity to buy cheap lots in New-York City.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT.

TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST.

Take trolley via West Farms to Morris Park. Maps and further particulars with Geo. R. Read, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine Street, or No. 1 Madison Avenue; and Wm. G. Mulligan, Attorney, northwest corner of 3d Ave. and 177th St.

SALE RAIN OR SHINE.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, THURSDAY, MAY 28, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

174 CHOICE LOTS

IMMEDIATELY JOINING

NEW 183D STREET STATION,

HARLEM R. R. RAPID TRANSIT.

Desirably situated on

WEBSTER AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, VANDERBILT AVE., TIEBOUT, RIVER, & CHESTON AVES.,

NORTH OF TREMONT, 24TH WARD, N. Y.

ON LINE OF CONCOURSE.

Splendid location for business and residences; city improvements, sewers, water, gas.

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

Title guaranteed free of cost to each purchaser.

TAKE 3D AVE. TROLLEY DIRECT TO LOTS.

Maps with Merrill & Rogers, Attorneys, 111 Broadway; C. A. Becker, 751 Tremont Ave.; James L. Wells and Charles A. Berrian, Auctioneers, 59 Liberty Street.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, June 2, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE

OF THE

CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTIES

No. 120 West 71st Street, 44 Edgecombe Avenue, 13 East 124th Street,

7 DESIRABLE LOTS

Southeast Corner Madison Avenue and 98th Street,

Block of 13 lots, bounded by

King's Bridge Road and Wadsworth Aves., 181st and 182d Streets,

and 6-story brick and stone apartment, with large plot of land,

Southeast Corner President Street and 7th Avenue,

22D WARD, CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN FORECLOSURE,

DAVID McCLURE, ESQ., Referee,

The 3-story brick house and 2-story brick stable, with large plot of land, on

NO. 242 EAST 77TH STREET.

For maps, &c., apply to VARNUM & HARISON, Esqrs., Attorneys, 62 and 64 William St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

Rapid Transit in New-York D'd'.

GO TO WOODCLIFF, HUDSON County, N. J., on the Hudson, opposite 70th Street; lots sewered, gas and water; houses for sale or to let; from Weehawken or Hoboken by trolley every ten minutes. Apply to FAIRCHILD & YORAN, 171 Broadway or 10 Barclay St., or agent on premises.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.

D. B. KEELER, Jr.,

9 Pine St., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.—Twelve-room modern cottage, plot 60x225; $5,000; others to let, $300, $500, $800, $2,000; also Patton Point; finest river-front residences, finely furnished; stables $500 to $1,500; others on the Rumson Road, $800, $1,000, $1,500. WILLIAM LANE, Central Station, Long Branch, N. J.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—LEVI H. MACE, plaintiff, against SALOMO ZIMMERMAN and JAMES H. ROMER, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1896, I, Charles M. Camp, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer,